



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित  
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सं० 18]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, मई 4, 1985/वैशाख 14, 1907

No. 18]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY,, MAY 4, 1985/VAISAKHA 14, 1907

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती हैं जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में  
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a  
separate compilation

## भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

### PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किये गये सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the  
Ministry of Defence)

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(कम्पनी कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 1985

Company, having its registered office at 207, D. N. Road  
P. O. Box, 176, Bombay-400007, under the said Act (Certi-  
ficate of Registration No. 1298/76).

[No. 16/42/83-M.-III]

कां. आ. 1867.—एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक  
व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 (1969 का 54) की  
धारा 26 की उप-धारा (3) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार  
एतद्वारा मैसर्स सिंगर सीविंग मशीन कम्पनी, जिम-1 पंजीकृत  
कार्यालय, 207, डी. एन. रोड, पी. ओ. बॉक्स 176,  
बम्बई-400007, के कथित अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण  
(पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 1298/76) के निरस्तीकरण  
को अधिसूचित करती है।

[संख्या 16/42/83-एम.-III]

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS  
(Department of Company Affairs)  
New Delhi, the 15th April, 1985

S.O. 1867.—In pursuance of Sub-Section (3) of Section 26  
of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969  
(54 of 1969), the Central Government hereby notifies the  
cancellation of the registration of M/s. Singer Sewing Machine

का. आ. 1868.—एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्या-  
पारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 (1969 का 54) की  
धारा 26 की उप-धारा (3) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार  
एतद्वारा मैसर्स नार्थन इंडिया होटल्स लिमिटेड, जिसका  
पंजीकृत कार्यालय, होटल गैलेक्सी, ताजगंज, आगरा, उत्तर  
प्रदेश, के कथित अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण (पंजीकरण  
प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 1379/78) के निरस्तीकरण को अधिसूचित  
करती है।

[सं. 16/13/83-एम.-III]

वी. पी. गुप्त, निदेशक

S.O. 1868.—In pursuance of Sub-Section (3) of Section  
26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act,  
1969 (54 of 1969), the Central Government hereby notifies  
the cancellation of the registration of M/s. Northern India  
Hotels Limited, having their registered office at Hotel Galaxy,  
Taj Ganj, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, under the said Act (Certi-  
ficate of Registration No. 1379/78).

[No. 16/13/83-.III]

V. P. GUPTA, Director.

## गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 20 अप्रैल, 1985

का० घा० 1869.—केन्द्रय सरकार राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण से गृह मंत्रालय के निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी बृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधकज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है।

1. जनगणना कार्यालय, गोवा दमन और दीव तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली, पणजी।
2. सहायक कमांडेंट का कार्यालय, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल यूनिट, एम एम पी एल (आई ओ सी) वार्ड नगर, आसनगर गुजरात।
3. सहायक कमांडेंट का कार्यालय, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल यूनिट, कोरबा बृहत् ताप विद्युत परियोजना, कोरबा (मध्य प्रदेश)
4. कमांडेंट का कार्यालय, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल यूनिट, एल टा पी पी कामिम्पुर, अल गढ़-27 (उत्तर प्रदेश)
5. कमांडेंट का कार्यालय केन्द्रय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल यूनिट, मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड, दिल्ली, गुडगांव रोड, गुडगांव।
6. बेस हॉस्पिटल नं० 3 केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, गोहाटी।
7. 60वीं बटालियन, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, श्रीनगर।

[सं 12017/1/85-हिन्दी]

एम० एम० शर्मा, उप-सचिव

## MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 20th April, 1985

S.O. 1869.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the 80 percent staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Office of the Census, Goa Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli, Panji.
2. Office of the Assistant Commandant C.I.S.F. Unit S.M.P.L. (IOC) Vadinar, Jamnagar, Gujarat.

3. Office of the Assistant Commandant C.I.S.F. Unit Korba super Thermal Power Project, Korba (M.P.).
4. Office of the Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit H.T.P.P. Kasimpur, Aligarh (U.P.).
5. Office of the Commandant C.I.S.F. Unit Maruti Udyog Ltd., Delhi Gurgaon Road, Gurgaon.
6. Base Hospital No. 3, Central Reserve Police Force Gauhati.
7. 60 Battalion, Central Reserve Police Force, Sri Nagar.

[No. 12017/1/85-Hindi]

M. M. SHARMA, Dy Secy.

## कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण, प्रशासनिक सुधार और लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(पेंशन तथा पेंशनर कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 1985

का० घा० 1870.—राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 148 के खंड (5) के साथ पठित, अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारतीय लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा विभाग में सेवा कर रहे व्यक्तियों के संबंध में नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (पेंशन संराशीकरण) नियम, 1981 का और संशोधन के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात् :—

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (पेंशन संराशीकरण) (संशोधन) नियम, 1985 है।
- (2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।
2. केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (पेंशन संराशीकरण) नियम, 1981 में,—

(i) नियम 7 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित नियम रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“7 नामनिर्देशन :

- (1) आवेदक, यथास्थिति, नियम 13 या नियम 19 में निविष्ट आवेदन के साथ प्ररूप 5 में एक नामनिर्देशन करेगा जिसके द्वारा वह एक व्यक्ति या अधिक व्यक्तियों को उस दशा में पेंशन के संराशीकृत मूल्य को प्राप्त करने का अधिकार प्रदत्त करेगा। जब आवेदक की मृत्यु संराशीकृत मूल्य प्राप्त किए बिना उस तारीख को या उसके पश्चात् हो जाती है जिसको संराशीकरण अंतिम हो जाता है।
- (2) यदि ऐसा कोई नामनिर्देशन नहीं है या किया गया नामनिर्देशन अस्तित्वशील नहीं है तो संराशीकृत मूल्य, पेंशन नियमों के नियम 51 के उप-नियम (1) (ख) में उपवर्णित रीति में, कुटुम्ब को संचलन कर दिया जायेगा।
- (3) यदि किसी मामले में संराशीकृत मूल्य उप नियम (1) और (2) में उपवर्णित रीति में संचलन नहीं किया जा सकता तो वह उसके वारिसों को संचलन कर दिया जाएगा।”

(ii) प्ररूप 4 के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित प्ररूप अंतःस्थापित किया जायेगा, अर्थात् :—

## (प्रारूप 5)

(नियम 7 देखिए)

सेवा में,

कार्यालय का प्रधान,

स्थान .....

मैं,

(पेशनभोगी का नाम स्पष्ट अक्षरों में)

नॉब नामित व्यक्ति का, केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (पेशन सरणीकरण) नियम 1981 के अधिन नामनिर्देशन करता हूँ—

नाम निर्देशित का नाम और पता

पेशनभोगी से नामेदार

यदि नामनिर्देशित अव्यस्क है

जन्म की तारीख

उस व्यक्ति का नाम और पता जो नाम-  
निर्देशित की अव्यस्कता के दौरान उक्त सरणीकृत  
मूल्य प्राप्त कर सकता है।

1

2

3

4

अन्य नामनिर्देशित का नाम और पता  
यदि उपरान्त स्तम्भ (1) के अन्तर्गत नाम-  
निर्देशित की मृत्यु पेशनभोगी से पहले हुआ  
जाती हैपेशनभोगी से  
नातेदारीजन्मतिथि यदि नाम  
निर्देशित अव्यस्क हैउस व्यक्ति का नाम और पता जो अन्य  
नामनिर्देशित की अव्यस्कता के दौरान  
पेशन का सरणीकृत मूल्य प्राप्त कर  
सकता हैआकस्मिकता जिसके हान पर नाम-  
निर्देशन अधिमान्य हुआ जायेगा

5

6

7

8

9

स्थान .....

तारीख .....

साक्षी के हस्ताक्षर

नाम

पता

हस्ताक्षर या (निरक्षर व्यक्ति के अंगुठे  
का चिन्ह) और पेशनभोगी का नाम, पता  
कार्यालय के प्रधान के हस्ताक्षर  
सुभा

कार्यालय प्रधान द्वारा भेजी जाने वाली अधिस्वीकृत—

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि

(पेशनभोगी का नाम)

से नामनिर्देशन प्राप्त हुआ है उसका

पता .....

स्थान .....

तारीख .....

कार्यालय के प्रधान के हस्ताक्षर

पूरा पता .....

[सं० 34(5)/83-पेशन एकक]

एम०आर० अर्द्धर, उप सचिव

टिप्पण—मूल नियम, कामिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग की अधिसूचना सं 6(4) पेशन (ए) 79 तारीख 28 मार्च, 1981 द्वारा पुरस्थापित किए गए  
के और वा आ 1134 के रूप में 11-4-1981 को प्रकाशित किए गए। उसके पश्चात् कामिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग की अधिसूचना सं  
34/1/81 पी०यू० नारीख 8 जुलाई 1983 द्वारा संशोधन किया गया और का०आ० 2986 तारीख 30 जुलाई, 1983 के रूप में प्रकाशित  
किए गए।

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL & TRAINING,  
ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSION  
(Department of Pension and Pensioner's Welfare)  
New Delhi, the 17th April, 1985

S.O. 1870.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 read with clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution of India and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Civil Services (Commutation of Pension) Rules, 1981, namely :—

1. (i) These rules may be called the Central Civil Services (Commutation of Pension) (Amendment) Rules, 1985.

(2) If there is no such nomination, or if the nomination made does not subsist, the commuted value shall be paid to the family in the manner indicated in sub-rule (1) (b) of Rule 51 of the Pension Rules.

(3) If in any case the commuted value cannot be paid in the manner indicated in sub-rules (1) and (2), the same shall be paid to his heirs"

(ii) after Form 4, the following Form shall be inserted, namely :—

“(FORM 5)  
(See Rule 7)

To

Head of Office

(Place).....

I, .....hereby nominate the person (name of the pensioner in capital letters) Named below, under Rule 7 of the Central Civil Services (Commutation of Pension) Rules, 1981.

Name and address of the nominee	Relationship with pensioner	If nominee is minor		
		Date of birth	Name and address of person who may receive the said commuted value during the nominee's minority.	
1	2	3	4	
Name & address of other nominee in case the nominee under column (1) above predeceases the pensioner	Relationship with pensioner	Date of birth, if the nominee is minor	Name & address of person who may receive the commuted value of pension during the other nominee's minority	Contingency of happening of which nomination shall become invalid.
5	6	7	8	9

Place.....  
Date.....

Signature (or thumb)  
impression if illiterate and  
name of pensioner  
Address

Witness : Signature :  
Name :  
Address :

Signature of Head of Office

STAMP

Acknowledgement to be sent by the Head of Office



Certified that the nomination has been received from \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Pensioner) whose address is \_\_\_\_\_  
 Place \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Head of Office  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_ Full Address"  
 [No. 34(5)/83-Pension Unit]  
 S. R. AHIR, Dy. Secy.

## NOTE :

The Principal Rules were introduced *vide* Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Notification No. 6(4)-Pen(A)/79, dated the 28th March, 1981 and published as S.O. 1134 on 11-4-1981.

Subsequently, amended *vide* Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms Notification No. 34/1/81-PU dated the 8th July, 1983 and published as S.O. 2986 dated the 30th July, 1983.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 मार्च, 1985

(आय-कर)

का०आ० 2871.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23ग) के उपखंड (5) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त खंड के प्रयोजनार्थ "कैथोलिक मिशन आफ वेस्टर्न बंगाल" को कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1983-84 से 1986-87 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अवधि के लिए अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० 6178/फा०सं० 197/54/84-आ०क०(नि०I)]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 27th March, 1985

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1871.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (v) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies "Catholic Mission of Western Bengal" for the purpose of the said section for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1986-87.

[No. 6178/F.No. 197/54/84-IT(A1)]

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 1985

(आय-कर)

का०आ० 1872.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23ग) के उपखंड (5) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त खंड के प्रयोजनार्थ "डायोसीज आफ कलकत्ता (वर्च आफ नार्थ-इण्डिया)" को कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1982-83 से 1984-85 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अवधि के लिए अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० 6189/फा०सं० 197/79/82-आ०क०(नि०I)]

आर०के० निबारी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th April, 1985

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1872.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (v) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies "Diocese of Calcutta (Church of North India)" for the purpose of the said section for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

[No. 6189/F.No. 197/79/82-IT (A1)]

R. K. TEWARI, Under Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 12 अप्रैल, 1985

का.आ. 1873.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 50 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित चार्टर्ड लेखाकारों की फर्मों को वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लेखा परीक्षक नियुक्त करती है, अर्थात्:—

1. मैसर्स के. सी. खन्ना एण्ड कम्पनी चार्टर्ड लेखाकार, 665 गोविन्द मेन्शन, कर्नाट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली।
2. मैसर्स वेद एण्ड कम्पनी चार्टर्ड लेखाकार, अजंता बिल्डिंग, जी.टी. रोड, गाजियाबाद, (उत्तर प्रदेश)
3. मैसर्स दास गुप्त एण्ड कम्पनी चार्टर्ड लेखाकार, 122-124, माडल बस्ती, नई दिल्ली-110005.
4. मैसर्स सी.सी. चौकसी एण्ड कम्पनी, चार्टर्ड लेखाकार, मफतलाल हाऊस, बैकवे, रिकनेमेशन, बम्बई-400020
5. मैसर्स एस.आर.बाटलीबाय एण्ड कम्पनी, चार्टर्ड लेखाकार, 36 गणेश चन्द्र एवेन्यू, कलकत्ता-700013.
6. मैसर्स ब्रह्ममैया एण्ड कम्पनी चार्टर्ड-लेखाकार, आध इन्वयोरमेंस बिल्डिंग 156 थम्बू चंटडी स्ट्रीट, मद्रास-600001

[संख्या 1(1) 85-लेखा]

गुरदेव सिंह, अवर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 12th April, 1985

S.O. 1873.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 50 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the Central Government hereby appoint the following firms of Chartered Accountants as Auditors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1984-85, namely :—

1. M/s. K. C. Khanna & Co., Chartered Accountants, 665, Gobind Mansion, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
2. M/s. Ved & Co., Chartered Accountants, Ajanta Building, G.T. Road, Ghaziabad (U.P.)
3. M/s. Dass Gupta & Co., Chartered Accountants, 122-124, Model Basti, New Delhi-110005.
4. M/s. C. C. Chokshi & Co., Chartered Accountants, Mafatlal House, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-400020.
5. M/s. S. R. Batliboi & Co., Chartered Accountants, 3, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta-700013.
6. M/s. Brahmayya & Co., Chartered Accountants, Andhra Insurance Building, 156, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras-600001.

[No. 1(1)85/Accts.]

GURDEV SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 अप्रैल, 1985

का.आ 1874.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा यह घोषणा करते हैं कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 (ख) की उपधारा (1) और (2) के उपबंध दिनांक 14 अप्रैल 1985 से 13 जुलाई, 1985 तक 3 महीने की अवधि के वास्ते या जब तक बैंक के नए पूर्णकालिक अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति नहीं हो जाती इसमें

नई दिल्ली, 16 अप्रैल, 1985

का.आ 1876.—राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 61) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ड) के उपबंधों अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से एतद्वारा, कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली के ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, के सचिव श्री डी. बंधोपाध्याय को श्री आर. गोपालस्वामी के स्थान पर राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक का निदेशक नियुक्त करती है।

[स. एफ. 7/10/85-बी.ओ. I]

New Delhi, the 16th April, 1985

S.O. 1876.—In pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 (61 of 1981), the Central Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, Secretary in the

में जो भी पहले हो मिराज स्टेट बैंक लि. मिराज पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[संख्या 15/22/84-बी.ओ. III (i)]

New Delhi, the 16th April, 1985

S.O. 1874.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 10-B of the said Act, shall not apply to the Miraj State Bank Limited, Miraj, for a period of 3 months from 14th April, 1985 to 13th July, 1985 or till the appointment of the next whole-time Chairman of that Bank, whichever is earlier.

[No. 15/22/84-B.O.III(i)]

का.आ 1875.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10(ख) की उपधारा (9) के उपबंध दिनांक 13 जुलाई 1985 तक मिराज, मिराज स्टेट बैंक लि., मिराज पर उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहां तक इन उपबंधों में उक्त बैंक को अध्यक्ष के कर्तव्य पूरा करने के लिए किसी व्यक्ति को चार महीने से अधिक के लिए नियुक्त करने पर रोक है।

[संख्या 15/22/84-बी.ओ. III (ii)]

एम.के.एम.कुट्टि, अवसर सचिव,

S.O. 1875.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (9) of Section 10-B of the said Act, shall not, to the extent they preclude the bank from appointing a person to carry out the duties of the Chairman beyond a period exceeding 4 months, apply to the Miraj State Bank Ltd., Miraj, upto 13th July, 1985.

[No. 15/22/84-B.O.III(ii)]

M. K. M. KUTTY, Under Secy.

Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, New Delhi as the Director of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development vice Shri R. Gopalaswamy.

[No. F. 7/10/85-BO II]

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 1985

का.आ 1877:—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (ज) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा नीचे की सारणी के कालम (2) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को उनमें से प्रत्येक के सामने उभी सारणी के कालम (3) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर सारणी के कालम (1) में दिये गये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है:—

## सारणी

1	2	3
1. देना बैंक	श्री च.वा. मीरचन्दानी, निदेशक, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग, (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) नई दिल्ली।	श्रीमती ताज- वर रहमान साहनी
2. यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	श्री अजय कुमार अग्रवाल, संयुक्त सचिव, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग, (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) नई दिल्ली।	श्री के.के. मिश्र
3. बैंक आफ महा- राष्ट्र	श्री अशोक चन्द्र, संयुक्त सचिव, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) नयी दिल्ली	श्री के.के. मिश्र

[सं. एफ० 9/24/85-बी ओ-1]

एस० एस० हसूरकर, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 17th April, 1985

S.O. 1877:—In pursuance of sub-clause (h) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints the persons specified in column (2) of the Table below as Directors of the nationalised banks specified in column (1) thereof in place of the persons specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table :

## TABLE

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Dena Bank	Shri C.W. Mirchandani, Director, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, (Banking Division) New Delhi.	Smt. Tajwar Rahman Sahni
2. Union Bank of India	Shri A.K. Agarwal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, (Banking Division) New Delhi.	Shri K.K. Misra
3. Bank of Maharashtra	Shri Ashok Chandra, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, (Banking Division) New Delhi.	Shri K.K. Misra

[No. F. 9/24/85-BO-I]

S. S. HASURKAR, Director

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 1985

का. आ. 1878:—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 31 मई, 1986 तक डूंगरपुर केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक लिमिटेड, डूंगरपुर पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[एफ. संख्या 8-1/85 ए सी]

अमर सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th April, 1985

S.O. 1878.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (18 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not supply to the Dungarpur Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd., Dungarpur from the date of publication of this notification in the official Gazette to 31 May, 1986.

[F. No. 8-1/85-AC]

AMAR SINGH, Under Secy.

## केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क समाहर्तलय

इन्दौर, 27 मार्च, 1985

अधिसूचना सं० 3/85

का.आ. 1879:—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, मध्य प्रदेश समाहर्तलय, इन्दौर के निम्नलिखित प्रशासनिक अधिकारी, उनके नाम के सामने दर्शाई गई तिथि से, सरकारी नौकरी से सेवा निवृत्त हुए,—

क्रम संख्या	नाम	सेवा निवृत्ति की तिथि
1.	सर्वश्री आर.के. सन्त (स्वेच्छा से सेवा निवृत्ति पर)	31-1-1985 (अप-राह)
2.	एम.सी. गून (निवर्तन की आयु होने पर)	31-1-1985 (अपराह)

[फा. सं II (3) 8-गोप. 85/1589]

## CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE

Indore, the 27th March, 1985

NOTIFICATION NO. 3/85

S.O. 1879:—The following Administrative Officers, Central Excise Group "B" of M.P. Collectorate, Indore retired from Government service on the dates shown against each :—

S.No.	Name	Date of Retirement
	S/Shri	
1.	R.K. Sant (on voluntary retirement)	31-1-85 (A.N.)
2.	M.C. Goon (on superannuation)	31-1-85 (A.N.)

[C.No II(3)8-Con./85/1589]

अधिसूचना सं० 4/85

का.आ. 1880:—अधीक्षक, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, समूह "ख" के पद पर पदोन्नति होने पर निम्नलिखित निरीक्षकों, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क (ज.श्रे०) ने उनके नाम के सामने दर्शाई गई तिथियों को अधीक्षक, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समूह "ख" के पद पर कार्यभार ग्रहण कर लिये हैं।

क्रम सं०	अधिकारी का नाम	तैनाती स्थान	कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तिथि
सर्वश्री			
1	ए.डी. मंगरुकर	अधीक्षक, आर०बी०सी० रेंज-1, भिलाई	7-1-1985 (पूर्वाह)
2	एम०के० शुक्ला	अधीक्षक, खडवा रेंज, खडवा	22-2-1985 (अपराह)
3	के०एल० गुप्ता	अधीक्षक (निवारक) प्रभागीय कार्यालय, रायपुर	31-1-1985 (पूर्वाह)
4	के०एम० अत्राहम	अधीक्षक (नकलीफा) प्रभागीय कार्यालय, जबलपुर	31-1-1985 (पूर्वाह)
5	आर०ए० सिंह	अधीक्षक, राजापुर रेंज, राजापुर (नव-निमित्त)	31-1-1985 (पूर्वाह)

[फा.सं II 3) 7-गोप/85/1556]

एम०के० धर, समाहर्त

इन्दौर, दिनांक 27 मार्च, 1985

NOTIFICATION NO. 4/85

S.O. 1880:—Consequent upon their promotion as Superintendent, Central Excise, Group "B" the following Inspectors of Central Excise (S.G.) have assumed their charges as Superintendent, Central Excise, Group "B" with effect from the dates as shown against each :—

S.No.	Name of the Officer	Place of Posting	Date of Assumption of Charge
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1	2	3	
	S/Shri		
(1)	A.D. Mangrulkar	Superintendent, R.B.C. Range-I, Bhilai	7-1-1985(F.N.)
(2)	S.K. Shukla	Superintendent, Khandwa Range, Khandwa.	22-2-1985(A.N.)
(3)	K.L. Gupta	Superintendent, (Prev.) Divl. Office, Raipur.	31-1-1985(F.N.)

1	2	3	4
(4)	K.M. Abraham	Superintendent (Tech.) Divl. Office, Jabalpur.	31-1-1985(F.N.)
(5)	R.A. Singh	Superintendent, Shajapur Range, Shajapur (Newly created)	31-1-1985(F.N.)

[C.No. II(3)7-Con.85/1556]

S. K. DHAR, Collector

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

(मुख्य-नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

(जी.एल. अनुभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 1985

का. आ. 1881:—मैसर्स मेकास्टर ट्रेडिंग कार्पो, 908-अंसल भवन, 16-इस्तूरबा गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001 को फालतू पुर्जा के आयात के लिए केवल

29,67,974/ रुपए का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/एफ/2030105/सी/एएम/83/एच/83, दिनांक 5-10-82 दिया गया था।

2. अब फर्म ने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर अनुरोध किया है कि मूल मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारी, बम्बई के पास पंजीकृत कराने के पश्चात् खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है और उसका केवल 18,06,852/- रु. की सीमा तक ही उपयोग किया गया है। अब फर्म सहमत है और बचन देती है कि यदि मूल मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति बाद में मिल गई तो उसे रिहाई के लिए इस कार्यालय को लौटा देंगे।

3. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में, मैसर्स मेकास्टर ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पो., नई दिल्ली ने 1984-85 की आयात-निर्यात क्रियाविधि डब्ल्यू के अध्याय 15 के पैरा 353 के अनुसार यथा अपेक्षित एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/एफ/2030105, दिनांक 5-10-82 की मूल मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई है और निदेश देता है कि आवेदन को अनुलिपि मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति जारी की जाए। मूल मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

4. आयात लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[फा. सं. 5 एम/स्पेयर्स/एएम-83/जी एन एम]

#### MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

(G. L. Section)

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1985

#### ORDER

S.O. 1881.—M/s. Mekaster Trading Corp., 908-Ansal Bhavan, 16-Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001, was granted an Import Licence No. P/F/2030105/C/XX/83/H/83 dated 5-10-82 for Rs. 29,67,974 only for the import of spares.

2. The firm have now requested for issue of Duplicate Exchange Control Copy of the above licence on the ground that the original Exchange Control Copy has been lost/misplaced having been registered with the Custom Authority, Bombay and utilised the same to the extent of Rs. 18,06,852 only. Now the firm agrees and undertakes to return the original exchange control copy, if traced later on to this office for record.

3. In support of their contention, M/s. Mekaster Trading Corp. New Delhi have filed an affidavit as required in terms of para 353 of Chapter XV of Hand Book of Import-Export procedures for 1984-85. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Exchange Control Copy of Import Licence No. P/F/2030105 dated 5-10-82 has been lost and directs that duplicate exchange control copy may be issued to the applicant. The original exchange control copy is hereby treated as cancelled.

88GI/85—2

4. The duplicate Exchange Control Copy of the Import Licence is being issued separately.

[F. No. 5-M/Spares/AM-83/GLS]

#### आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 26 मार्च, 1985

का. आ. 1882.—मैसर्स एन. मधुभाई एंड कं., धनलक्ष्मी मार्केट, क्रॉस लेन, अहमदाबाद को फालतू पुर्जों के आयात के लिए केवल 27,50,000/- रु. का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/एफ/2030806 दिनांक 29-8-83 दिया गया था।

2. अब फर्म ने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर अनुरोध किया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रति कलकत्ता के सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत कराने के पश्चात् खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है और उसका उपयोग केवल 12,20,685/- रु. तक किया गया है। अब फर्म सहमत है और बचन देती है कि यदि मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति बाद में मिल गई तो उसे रिहाई के लिए लौटा देगी।

3. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में सर्वश्री एन. मधुभाई एंड कं., अहमदाबाद ने 1984-85 की आयात-निर्यात क्रियाविधि डब्ल्यू के अध्याय 15 के पैरा 353 के अन्तर्गत यथा अपेक्षित एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/एफ/2030806, दिनांक 29/8/83 की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई है और निदेश देता है कि आवेदन को अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति जारी कर दी जाए। मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति एतद्वारा रद्द समझी जाए।

4. आयात लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[फा. सं. 6-एन/स्पेयर्स/एएम-83/जी एन एम]

पॉन बैंक, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात वृत्ते मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात

#### ORDER

New Delhi, the 26th March, 1985

S.O. 1882.—M/s. N. Madhubhai & Co., Dhanlaxmi Market, Cross Lane, Ahmedabad, was granted an Import Licence No. P/F/2030806 dated 29-8-83 for Rs. 27,50,000 only for Import of spares.

2. The firm have now requested for issue of Duplicate Custom purpose Copy of the above licence on the ground that the original Custom Copy has been lost/misplaced having registered with the Custom Authority, Calcutta and utilised the same to the extent of Rs. 12,20,685 only. Now the firm agrees and undertakes to return the original Custom purposes copy, if traced later on to this office for record.

3. In support of their contention M/s. N. Madhubhai & Co. Ahmedabad have filed an affidavit as required in terms of para 353 of the Chapter XV of Hand Book of Import-Export procedures for 1984-85. The undersigned is satisfied

that the original Custom Purposes Copy of Import Licence No. P/F/2030806 dated 29-8-83 have been lost and directs that duplicate Custom purpose copy may be issued to the applicant. The original Custom Purpose Copy is hereby treated as cancelled.

4. The duplicate Custom Purposes Copy of the Import Licence is being issued separately.

[F. No. 6-N/Spares/AM-83/GLS]

PAUL BECK, Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports  
for Chief Controller of Imports & Exports

(संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक का कार्यालय)

आदेश सं. 2/85

मद्रास, 12 फरवरी, 1985

का. आ. 1883.—सर्वश्री इंडिया बुक हाउस 781 अन्ना सलाई मद्रास-2 को अप्रैल-मार्च 1985 अवधि के लिए रुपये 3,73,249/- तक, अप्रैल-मार्च 85 आयत नीति के पैरा 97 (1) में दर्शाई गई पुस्तकों का आयात करने के लिए आयात लाइसेंस संख्या पी/इजए/1972497 दिनांक 23-6-84 जारी किया गया था। लाइसेंस धारी ने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजनार्थ प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी करने के लिए इसलिए आवेदन किया है कि उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस खो दी गयी है। उनसे यह भी कहा गया है कि उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस एर कार्गो कॉम्प्लेक्स, बम्बई में 18-8-84 को पंजीकृत किया गया है और वह रुपये 24,759 तक उपयोग कर लेने के बाद खो दी गयी है अथवा अस्थानस्थ हो गयी है। सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजनार्थ प्रति की मूल प्रति एतद्वारा रद्द किया जाता है।

रुपये 3,73,249/- के सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजनार्थ प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति संख्या डी 2464848 दिनांक 7-2-85 अलग जारी किया जाता है।

[फाइल संख्या आईटीसी./विधि/55/एएम85/एयु 3]

सी.जी. फेरनान्डेज, उप मुख्य नियंत्रक,  
आयात-निर्यात

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller)

Madras, the 12th February, 1985

ORDER No. 2/85

S.O. 1883.—M/s. India Book House, 781, Anna Safai, Madras-2 were granted a licence No. P/Z/1972487 dated 23-6-84 for Rs. 3,73,249 for the import of Books, figuring in para 97(1) of Policy Book for A.M. 85 period. They have requested to issue a duplicate copy of customs purposes copy of the above said licence which has been lost by them. Further it has been stated by them that the licence has been registered with Air Corgo Complex, Bombay on 18-8-84 got displaced lost after having utilised a sum of Rs. 24,739. The original customs purposes copy of licence is hereby cancelled.

A duplicate Customs Purposes copy of licence No. D. 2484848 dated 7-2-85 for Rs. 3,73,249 has been issued.

[No. ITC/MISC./55/AM.85/AU-III]

C. G. FERNANDEZ, Jt. Chief Controller  
of Imports And Exports

विदेश मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 1985

का०आ० 1884.—राजनयिक एवं कौंसली अधिकारी (गपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 2 के खंड

(क) के अनुपालन में केन्द्र सरकार इसके द्वारा मेडरीड स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास में सहायक श्री आर० पी० बनर्जी को 1-4-1985 से कौंसली एजेंट का कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं० टी-4330/1/85]

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 18th April, 1985

S.O. 1884.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948, (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorise Shri R. P. Banerjee, Assistant in the Embassy of India, Madrid to perform the duties of Consular Agent with effect from 1-4-85.

[No. T-4330/1/85]

का०आ० 885.—राजनयिक एवं कौंसली अधिकारी (गपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुपालन में केन्द्र सरकार इसके द्वारा किंगस्टन स्थित भारतीय उच्चायोग में सहायक श्री राजकुमार को 1-4-85 से कौंसली एजेंट का कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं० टी०-4330/1/85]

S.O. 1885.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorise Shri Raj Kumar, Assistant in the High Commission of India, Kingston to perform the duties of Consular Agent with effect from 1-4-1985.

[No. T-4330/1/85]

का०आ० 1886.—राजनयिक एवं कौंसली अधिकारी (गपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुपालन में केन्द्र सरकार इसके द्वारा लिलांगबो स्थित भारतीय उच्चायोग में निजी सहायक श्री वी०के० मेहता को 30-3-85 से कौंसली एजेंट का कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं० टी-4330/1/85]

बी०आर० घुल्यानी, उप सचिव

S.O. 1886.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948, (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorise Shri V. K. Mehta, Personal Assistant in the High Commission of India, Lillongwe to perform the duties of Consular Agent with effect from 30-3-85.

[No. T-4330/1/85]

B. R. GHULIANI, Dy. Secy.

राष्ट्र और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय

(नागरिक प्रति विभाग)

(भारतीय मानक संस्थान)

नई दिल्ली, 12 अप्रैल, 1985

का. आ. 1887 समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन विज्ञान) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 8 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाना है कि जिन 355 लाइसेंसों

के ब्यौरे नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, उनका सितंबर, 1983 में नवीकरण किया गया है:—

अनुसूची			(1)	(2)	(3)
क्रम संख्या	सीएम/एल संख्या	वैधान्तः			
(1)	(2)	(3)			
1.	0000101	1984-08-31	42.	0263840	1984-06-30
2.	0003006	1984-06-30	43.	0265844	1984-09-30
3.	0006416	1984-03-31	44.	0271940	1984-07-31
4.	0021210	1984-09-31	45.	0273136	1984-08-15
5.	0021311	-वही-	46.	0274340	1984-08-31
6.	0040315	-वही-	47.	0275443	1984-09-15
7.	0043119	1984-07-31	48.	0291037	1984-08-15
8.	0050015	1984-08-31	49.	0297352	1984-07-15
9.	0061020	1984-09-30	50.	0309134	1984-07-31
10.	0062022	1984-08-15	51.	0310823	-वही-
11.	0064329	1984-04-15	52.	0313223	1984-08-15
12.	0065331	1984-08-15	53.	0327436	1984-06-15
13.	0071629	1984-09-15	54.	0327537	-वही-
14.	0071730	-वही-	55.	0327638	वही-
15.	0076538	1984-08-31	56.	0327729	-वही-
16.	0111413	1984-06-15	57.	0327840	-वही-
17.	0112011	1984-06-30	58.	0330425	-वही-
18.	0112516	1984-08-31	59.	0330526	-वही-
19.	0112617	-वही-	60.	0337439	1984-01-15
20.	0112718	-वही-	61.	0342129	1984-06-30
21.	0113619	1984-08-15	62.	0347442	1984-07-15
22.	0115017	1984-09-30	63.	0347543	-वही-
23.	0129230	1984-06-15	64.	0351736	1984-08-15
24.	0132522	1984-08-15	65.	0353134	1984-06-30
25.	0133827	1984-09-30	66.	0357243	1984-04-30
26.	0146533	1984-08-31	67.	0359348	1984-09-15
27.	0146937	1984-07-31	68.	0360636	-वही-
28.	0153126	1984-09-30	69.	0360737	-वही-
29.	0166337	1984-08-31	70.	0361638	1984-07-31
30.	0206929	1984-09-15	71.	0374445	1984-09-15
31.	0207022	-वही-	72.	0381341	1984-08-31
32.	0211922	1984-08-31	73.	0381442	1984-07-31
33.	0214726	-वही-	74.	0383850	1984-06-30
34.	0222725	-वही-	75.	0385955	1984-07-31
35.	0225933	1984-08-15	76.	0388658	-वही-
36.	0231524	1984-07-31	77.	0390039	-वही-
37.	0240121	1984-06-30	78.	0390342	-वही-
38.	0241123	1984-09-15	79.	0390443	-वही-
39.	0241224	1984-07-31	80.	0390948	1984-08-15
40.	0247135	1984-08-31	81.	0392548	1984-01-15
41.	0250124	-वही-	82.	0394350	1984-09-15
			83.	0397962	1984-06-30
			84.	0398055	1984-06-30
			85.	0398459	1984-09-30
			86.	0419845	1984-03-31
			87.	0424434	1984-07-15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
88.	0430126	1984-09-15	143.	0632138	1984-08-15
89.	0431532	1984-04-15	144.	0634647	-वही-
90.	0447345	1984-07-31	145.	0635952	1984-08-31
91.	0447446	1984-08-15	146.	0646250	1983-10-31
92.	0447547	1984.06.15	147.	0668159	1984-09-15
93.	0449046	1984.08.16	148.	0681555	1984-08-31
94.	0451942	-वही-	149.	0685159	1984-06-30
95.	0455243	-वही-	150.	0685967	1984-08-15
96.	0457651	-वही-	151.	0686969	1984-03-31
97.	9427752	-वही-	152.	0688670	1984-06-30
98.	0458653	1984-09-15	153.	0689874	-वही-
99.	0458754	-वही-	154.	0698168	-वही-
100.	0459049	1984-08-31	155.	0706747	1984-08-31
101.	0459756	-वही-	156.	0710031	1984-07-15
102.	0461137	1984-09-15	157.	0711336	1984-07-31
103.	0462139	1984-08-31	158.	0712136	-वही-
104.	0462240	1984-09-15	159.	0713239	1984-09-15
105.	0462745	-वही-	160.	0714241	-वही-
106.	0464648	-वही-	161.	0714544	1984-08-15
107.	0468454	1984-09-30	162.	0716144	1984-08-31
108.	0494455	1984-03-15	163.	0716245	-वही-
109.	0502630	1984-08-31	164.	0717045	-वही-
110.	0507034	-वही-	165.	0717146	-वही-
111.	0515942	1984-05-15	166.	0717247	-वही-
112.	0517441	1984-09-15	167.	0717853	-वही-
113.	0530837	1984-08-31	168.	0719958	1984-09-15
114.	0534441	1984-07-15	169.	0720135	-वही-
115.	0535039	-वही-	170.	0726753	1983-10-15
116.	0537245	1984-07-31	171.	0744856	1984-01-15
117.	0541539	-वही-	172.	0746052	1984-06-30
118.	0541741	1984-08-15	173.	0751550	1984-12-15
119.	0543240	1984-08-15	174.	0760349	1984-03-15
120.	0543543	-वही-	175.	0765359	1984-08-31
121.	0545648	1984-08-31	176.	0775261	1984-05-15
122.	0548957	1984-09-15	177.	0776364	1984-06-30
123.	0550540	-वही-	178.	0778166	1984-07-31
124.	0550742	-वही-	179.	0784969	1984-07-15
125.	0555752	1984-09-30	180.	0785062	-वही-
126.	0586662	1984-08-15	181.	0785971	1984-07-31
127.	0590249	1984-09-15	182.	0786670	-वही-
128.	0599166	-वही-	183.	0787773	-वही-
129.	0599974	1984-08-15	184.	0789373	1984-08-15
130.	0610532	1984-09-30	185.	0789676	-वही-
131.	0610734	1984-07-31	186.	0789777	-वही-
132.	0616443	1984-09-30	187.	0790156	-वही-
133.	0620636	1984-06-30	188.	0790257	-वही-
134.	0622842	1984-07-15			
135.	0625343	-वही-			
136.	0629452	1984-07-31			
137.	0630033	1984-08-31			
138.	0630437	1984-07-31			
139.	0630538	-वही-			
140.	0630639	1984-09-30			
141.	0631136	1984-07-31			
142.	0631439	1984-06-30			



1	2	3	1	2	3
189.	0790560	1984-08-15	230.	0887676	1984-08-15
190.	0792564	-वही-	231.	0887777	-वही-
191.	0793162	1984-11-30	232.	0889074	1984-08-31
192.	0793263	-वही-	233.	0889175	-वही-
193.	0795974	1984-08-31	234.	0889983	-वही-
194.	0796471	1984-09-15	235.	0890362	1984-08-31
195.	0796572	-वही-	236.	0890665	-वही-
196.	0796875	1984-08-31	237.	0891364	1985-02-28
197.	0797170	1984-09-15	238.	0891869	1984-08-31
198.	0797271	1984-08-31	239.	0892669	-वही-
199.	0797473	1984-09-15	240.	0893166	1984-09-15
200.	0797574	-वही-	241.	0894269	-वही-
201.	0798071	-वही-	242.	0894673	-वही-
202.	0798273	-वही-	243.	0895978	-वही-
203.	0798778	-वही-	244.	0896172	-वही-
204.	0799982	-वही-	245.	0896374	-वही-
205.	0802036	1984-09-30	246.	0896778	1984-09-30
206.	0808250	1984-08-31	247.	0896980	1984-09-15
207.	0808957	1983-10-31	248.	0898883	1984-09-30
208.	0813344	1984-08-31	249.	0906553	-वही-
209.	0813445	-वही-	250.	0926458	1984-01-15
210.	0813546	-वही-	251.	0929868	-वही-
211.	0813647	-वही-	252.	0938465	1984-02-15
212.	0813748	-वही-	253.	0938566	-वही-
213.	0814447	-वही-	254.	0952055	1984-07-31
214.	0814548	-वही-	255.	0971564	1984-07-31
215.	0820644	1983-12-15	256.	0972869	1984-05-31
216.	0821646	1984-09-30	257.	0974974	1984-06-30
217.	0837661	1984-02-29	258.	0977273	1984-08-31
218.	0850653	1984-03-31	259.	0980969	1984-07-15
219.	0855562	1984-04-15	260.	0981567	1984-07-31
220.	0875770	1984-08-31	261.	0982569	1984-10-31
221.	0878170	1984-07-15	262.	0982670	1984-07-31
222.	0878271	-वही-	263.	0983167	-वही-
223.	0881260	1984-07-31	264.	0984169	-वही-
224.	0882767	-वही-	265.	0984371	-वही-
225.	0882868	-वही-	266.	0984573	1984-08-15
226.	0883466	1984-08-15	267.	0985070	-वही-
227.	0885470	-वही-	268.	0985676	-वही-
228.	0786270	-वही-			
229.	0786876	1984-08-31			

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270.	0987276	1984-12-31	317.	1102619	-वही-
271.	0987478	1984-08-31	318.	1106223	1984-08-15
272.	0988278	-वही-	319.	1106627	-वही-
273.	0988379	-वही-	320.	1107023	1984-07-31
274.	0988884	-वही-	321.	1170124	-वही-
275.	0989482	-वही-	322.	1107326	1984-08-15
276.	0989785	-वही-	323.	1107427	-वही-
277.		1984-09-15	324.	1107730	-वही-
278.	0990568	-वही-	325.	1108025	1984-11-30
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281.	0992269	-वही-	328.	1109330	-वही-
282.	0992471	-वही-	329.	1109431	-वही-
283.	0992875	-वही-	330.	1109835	1984-08-15
284.	0993271	-वही-	331.	1110416	1984-08-31
285.	0993675	-वही-	332.	1110618	-वही-
286.	0993776	-वही-	333.	1110921	-वही-
287.	0993877	-वही-	334.	1111014	-वही-
288.	0996277	1984-09-30	335.	1111418	-वही-
289.	1000611	1983-10-15	336.	1112218	1984-09-15
290.	1020718	1984-12-31	337.	1112521	1984-08-31
291.	1034729	1984-02-15	338.	1112925	1984-09-15
292.	1046029	1984-03-15	339.	1113119	-वही-
293.	1046130	-वही-	340.	1113321	1984-08-31
294.	1046231	-वही-	341.	1114222	-वही-
295.	1058238	1984-04-01	342.	1114626	1984-06-15
296.	1060730	1984-04-15	343.	1115224	1984-09-15
297.	1082639	1984-05-31	344.	1115628	1984-08-31
298.	1084542	-वही-	345.	1116125	1984-09-15
299.	1088449	-वही-	346.	1118129	-वही-
300.	1091337	1984-06-30	347.	1119434	1984-04-15
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302.	1094151	-वही-	349.	1129538	-वही-
303.	1094242	-वही-	350.	1144635	-वही-
304.	1096145	-वही-	351.	1144837	-वही-
305.	1096347	-वही-	352.	1152533	1984-09-15
306.	1097753	-वही-	353.	1181843	1984-08-15
307.	1097854	-वही-	354.	1200922	1984-08-31
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309.	1099353	-वही-	[सं. सी एम डी/13:12]		
310.	1099656	1984-07-15			
311.	1100312	-वही-	MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (Department of Civil Supplies) INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION New Delhi, the 12th April, 1985		
312.	1100413	1984-07-31			
313.	1100514	-वही-	S.O. 1887—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification		
314.	1101415	-वही-			
315.	1101516	-वही-			

Marks) Regulations 1955, as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that 355 licences, particulars of which are given in the following Schedule, have been renewed during the month of September 1983 :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	CM/L	Valid upto
1	2	3
1.	0000101	1984-08-31
2.	0003006	1984-06-30
3.	0006416	1984-03-31
4.	0021210	1984-08-31
5.	0021311	1984-08-31
6.	0040315	1984-08-31
7.	0043119	1984-07-31
8.	0050015	1984-08-31
9.	0061020	1984-09-30
10.	0062022	1984-08-15
11.	0064329	1984-04-15
12.	0065331	1984-08-15
13.	0071629	1984-09-15
14.	0071730	1984-09-15
15.	0076538	1984-08-31
16.	0111413	1984-06-15
17.	0112011	1984-06-30
18.	0112516	1984-08-31
19.	0112617	1984-08-31
20.	0112718	1984-08-31
21.	0113619	1984-08-15
22.	0115017	1984-09-30
23.	0129230	1984-06-15
24.	0132522	1984-08-15
25.	0133827	1984-09-30
26.	0146533	1984-08-31
27.	0146937	1984-07-31
28.	0153126	1984-09-30
29.	0166337	1984-08-31
30.	0206929	1984-09-15
31.	0207022	1984-09-15
32.	0211922	1984-08-31
33.	0214726	1984-08-31
34.	0222725	1984-08-31
35.	0225933	1984-08-15
36.	0231524	1984-07-31
37.	0240121	1984-06-30
38.	0241123	1984-09-15
39.	0241224	1984-07-31
40.	0247135	1984-08-31
41.	0250124	1984-08-31
42.	0263840	1984-06-30
43.	0260844	1984-09-30
44.	0271940	1984-07-31
45.	0273136	1984-08-15
46.	0274340	1984-08-31
47.	0275443	1984-09-15
48.	0291037	1984-08-15
49.	0297352	1984-07-15
50.	0309434	1984-07-31
51.	0310823	1984-07-31
52.	0313223	1984-08-15
53.	0327436	1984-06-15
54.	0327537	1984-06-15
55.	0327638	1984-06-15

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57.	0327840	1984-06-15
58.	0330425	1984-06-15
59.	0330526	1984-06-15
60.	0337439	1984-01-15
61.	0342129	1984-06-30
62.	0347442	1984-07-15
63.	0347543	1984-07-15
64.	0351736	1984-08-15
65.	0353134	1984-06-30
66.	0357243	1984-04-30
67.	0359348	1984-09-15
68.	0360636	1984-09-15
69.	0360737	1984-09-15
70.	0361638	1984-07-31
71.	0374445	1984-09-15
72.	0381341	1984-08-31
73.	0381442	1984-07-31
74.	0383850	1984-06-30
75.	0385955	1984-07-31
76.	0388658	1984-07-31
77.	0390039	1984-07-31
78.	0390342	1984-07-31
79.	0390443	1984-07-31
80.	0390948	1984-08-15
81.	0392548	1984-01-15
82.	0394350	1984-09-15
83.	0397962	1984-06-30
84.	0398055	1984-06-30
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90.	0447345	1984-07-31
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92.	0447547	1984-06-15
93.	0449046	1984-08-15
94.	0451942	1984-08-15
95.	0455243	1984-08-15
96.	0457651	1984-08-15
97.	0457752	1984-08-15
98.	0458653	1984-09-15
99.	0458754	1984-09-15
100.	0459049	1984-08-31
101.	0459756	1984-08-31
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103.	0462139	1984-08-31
104.	0462240	1984-09-15
105.	0462745	1984-09-15
106.	0464648	1984-09-15
107.	0468454	1984-09-30
108.	0494455	1984-03-15
109.	0502630	1984-08-31
110.	0507034	1984-08-31
111.	0515942	1984-05-15
112.	0517441	1984-09-15
113.	0530837	1984-08-31
114.	0534441	1984-07-15
115.	0535039	1984-07-15
116.	05372245	1984-07-31
117.	0541539	1984-07-31
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119.	0543240	1984-08-15
120.	0543543	1984-08-15
121.	0545648	1984-08-31

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127.	0590249	1984-09-15	193.	0795974	1984-08-31
128.	0599166	1984-09-15	194.	0796471	1984-09-15
129.	0599974	1984-08-15	195.	0796572	1984-09-15
130.	0610532	1984-09-30	196.	0796875	1984-08-31
131.	0610734	1984-07-31	197.	0797170	1984-09-15
132.	0616443	1984-09-30	198.	0797271	1984-08-31
133.	0620636	1984-06-30	199.	0797473	1984-09-15
134.	0622842	1984-07-15	200.	0797574	1984-09-15
135.	0625343	1984-07-15	201.	0798071	1984-09-15
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137.	0630033	1984-08-31	203.	0798778	1984-09-15
138.	0630437	1984-07-31	204.	0799982	1984-09-15
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140.	0630639	1984-09-30	206.	0808250	1984-08-31
141.	0633116	1984-07-31	207.	0808957	1983-10-31
142.	0631439	1984-06-30	208.	0813344	1984-08-31
143.	0632138	1984-08-15	209.	0813445	1984-08-31
144.	0634647	1984-08-15	210.	0813546	1984-08-31
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146.	0646250	1983-10-31	212.	0813748	1984-08-31
147.	0668159	1984-09-15	213.	0814447	1984-08-31
148.	0681555	1984-08-31	214.	0814548	1984-08-31
149.	0685159	1984-06-30	215.	0820644	1983-12-15
150.	0685967	1984-08-15	216.	0821646	1984-09-30
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173.	0751550	1984-12-15	239.	0892669	1984-08-31
174.	0760349	1984-03-15	240.	0893166	1984-09-15
175.	0765359	1984-08-31	241.	0894269	1984-09-15
176.	0775261	1984-05-15	242.	0894673	1984-09-15
177.	0776364	1984-06-30	243.	0895978	1984-09-15
178.	0778166	1984-07-31	244.	0896172	1984-09-15
179.	0784969	1984-07-15	245.	0896374	1984-09-15
180.	0785062	1984-07-15	246.	0896778	1984-09-30
181.	0785971	1984-07-31	247.	0896980	1984-09-15
182.	0786670	1984-07-31	248.	0898883	1984-09-30
183.	0787773	1984-07-31	249.	0906553	1984-09-30
184.	0789373	1984-08-15	250.	0926458	1984-01-15
185.	0789676	1984-08-15	251.	0929868	1984-01-15
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187.	0790156	1984-08-15	253.	0938566	1984-02-15

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255.	0971564	1984-07-31	308.	1099050	1984-07-31
256.	0972869	1984-05-31	309.	1099353	1984-07-31
257.	0974974	1984-06-30	310.	1099656	1984-07-15
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259.	0980969	1984-07-15	312.	1100413	1984-07-31
260.	0981567	1984-07-31	313.	1100514	1984-07-31
261.	0982569	1984-10-31	314.	1101415	1984-07-31
262.	0982670	1984-07-31	315.	1101516	1984-07-31
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265.	0984371	1984-07-31	318.	1106223	1984-08-15
266.	0984573	1984-08-15	319.	1106627	1984-08-15
267.	0985070	1984-08-15	320.	1107023	1984-07-31
268.	0985676	1984-08-15	321.	1107124	1984-07-31
269.	0985777	1984-08-15	322.	1107326	1984-08-15
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272.	0988278	1984-08-31	325.	1108025	1984-11-30
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274.	0988884	1984-08-31	327.	1108934	1984-08-31
275.	0989482	1984-08-31	328.	1109330	1984-08-31
276.	0989785	1984-08-31	329.	1109431	1984-08-31
277.	0990063	1984-09-15	330.	1109835	1984-08-15
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302.	1094141	1984-07-15	355.	1201015	1984-08-31
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304.	1096145	1984-07-15			
305.	1096347	1984-07-15			
306.	1097753	1984-07-15			

[No. CMD/13 : 12]

क्र०आ० 1888.—समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन बिम्ब) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 14 के उपविनियम (4) के अनुसार अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन प्रमाणन मुहर लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं वे कालम 6 में दी गयी तिथियों से गतावधि हो गये या उनका नवीकरण आवश्यक कर दिया गया है।

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	उत्पाद और IS : संख्या	राजपत्र की एस ओ सं० और तिथि जिसमें लाइसेंस की मंजूरी की सूचना छपी थी	विवरण
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	सी एम/एल-259 1961-01-13	सी०एम०सी० हिमको इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, दिल्ली-110007	18 सेंटर के बर्नाकार डिब्बे IS: 916-1975	एस०ओ० 340 दिनांक 1961-02-11	नवीकरण 1979-07-15 के बाद आवश्यक हो गया था उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. सी.एम./एल-463 1962-10-11	बसन्त प्राण एण्ड कं०, बरूईपुर (पं० बंग०)	आम कार्य के एयर-ब्रेक स्विच और एयर-ब्रेक स्विचों तथा पम्पों की संयुक्त इकाइयाँ IS : 4064-1967	एस.ओ. 3518 दिनांक 1962-11-24	नवीकरण 1978-11-30 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
3. सी.एम./एल-481 1962-11-29	राजकीय केन्द्रीय ताला फैक्टरी, (उद्योग निदेशालय पं० बंगाल सरकार) बारागाछिया, जिला हावड़ा	पीतल के ताले— IS : 275-1961, और "एम" टाईप के पीतल के ताले IS : 1018-1961	—	नवीकरण 1978-11-15 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि हो गया।	
4. सी.एम./एल-1095 1965-06-08	लिजी स्टील रिफॉर्मिंग मिल्स लि०, लिचुपल्ली-4 (तमिल नाडु)	संरचना हस्तात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1979	एस.ओ. 2403 दिनांक 1965-07-31	1979-12-15 के बाद गतावधि है।	
5. सी.एम./एल-1194 1966-01-10	बंगाल मशीनरी कं० प्रा० लि०, कलकत्ता-700046	अंग्रेजी टट्टियों, और पेशाबदानों के लिए पम्पों की टंकियाँ— IS : 774-1971	एस.ओ. 525 दिनांक 1966-02-19	नवीकरण 1978-08-15 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि से गतावधि है।	
6. सी.एम./एल-1359 1966-11-30	स्काईटोन इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (पंजिया) फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा)	1100 वाट तक की वाटता के लिए बाइलीन रोहित केबल— IS : 1596-1977	एस.ओ. 3923 दिनांक 1966-12-24	1979-11-30 के बाद गतावधि है।	
7. सी.एम./एल-1456 1967-06-14	बसन्त प्राण एण्ड कं० बरूईपुर (पं० बंगाल)	पुनः तार लगाने योग्य विद्युत् पम्प इकाइयाँ, 15 एम्पीयर, 250 वाट डिजाइन "एच सी"— IS : 2086-1963	एस.ओ. 2650 दिनांक 1967-08-95	नवीकरण 1978-11-30 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसके बाद लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
8. सी.एम./एल-1526 1967-09-15	इन्सुलैटोलाइड्स एण्ड एलाईड केमिकल्स मद्रास-600045	बी.एच.सी. (एच.सी.एच.सी.) की पी— IS : 561-1978	एस.ओ. 3733 दिनांक 1967-1-21	नवीकरण 1978-11-30 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
9. सी.एम./एल-1753 1968-07-23	रामचन्द्र हीरावाल हावड़ा-3	संरचना हस्तात (मानक किस्म) IS : 226-1975	एस.ओ. 3150 दिनांक 1968-09-14	1979-12-31 तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
10. सी.एम./एल-1782 1968-09-05	नेशनल मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज, इंदौर शहर	संरचना हस्तात (मानक किस्म) IS : 226-1975	एस.ओ. 3158 दिनांक 1968-11-09	1979-07-31 तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
11. सी.एम./एल-1981 1969-05-29	हिन्दुस्तान गम एण्ड केमिकल्स लि०, भिवानी (हरियाणा)	खार का गोद— IS : 3988-1967	एस.ओ. 2551 दिनांक 1969-06-28	नवीकरण 1977-05-31 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
12. सी.एम./एल-2101 1969-09-30	नांदी प्राविबर मिल्स (प्रोप्राइटर : धनपतमल उवाला- धान फीड मिल्स) नई दिल्ली-110015	पम्पों के लिए मिश्रित आहार— IS : 2052-1975	एस.ओ. 4310 दिनांक 1969-10-25	1979-09-30 तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
13. सी.एम./एल-2231 1970-02-03	भारत पम्परइजिंग मिल्स लि०, मद्रास-600019 (तमिल नाडु)	एल्यूमिनियम पी IS : 1306-1974	एस.ओ. 1235 दिनांक 1970-04-04	नवीकरण 1978-09-30 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
14. सी.एम./एल-2261 1970-02-25	टेनरी, एच.यू.टिबियर ऑफ इंडिया लि०, कानपुर	खनिकी और भारी धातु उद्योग काम गारों के लिए सुरक्षा बूट और जूते— IS : 1989-1973	एस.ओ. 1235 दिनांक 1970-04-04	नवीकरण 1978-01-31 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
15. सी.एम./एल-2298 1970-03-31	ट्रापिकल ऐगो-सिस्टम प्रा० लि०, मद्रास-600053 (तमिल नाडु)	डी.डी.टी. धूल पाउडर— IS : 564-1975	एस.ओ. 1508 दिनांक 1970-04-25	नवीकरण 1979-03-81 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि से गतावधि है।	
16. सी.एम./एल-2462 1970-11-30	हिन्दुस्तान गम एण्ड केमिकल्स लि०, भिवानी (हरियाणा)	पशु आहार के रूप में खार का IS : 4193-1967	एस.ओ. 3593 दिनांक 1971-10-02	नवीकरण 1977-05-31 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
17. सी.एम./एल-2908 1971-11-11	मिड्र इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स प्रा० लि०, कानपुर	संरचना हस्तात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1975	एस.ओ. 403 दिनांक 1972-02-06	1979-11-15 तिथि से गतावधि है।	

1	2	3	4	5	6
18. सी एम/एन-3081 1972-06-01	बनारस एंड कंपनी लि., बल्लभपुर (पं० बंगाल)	बंद बितरण प्रयुक्त बोर्डों, एम्पोयर 250 बोर्ड, पुन. तार लगाने योग्य प्रयुक्त आधारों और कैरियरों वाले— IS: 2675-1966	16 एम०ओ० 1552 दिनांक 1973-06-02	नवीकरण 1978-11-30 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है	
19. सी/एम/एल-3135 1972-09-15	एलाइड रेजिन्स एंड केमिकल्स लि०, 24, परगना (पं० बं०)	हेक्सा मिथाइलीन टेट्रा माइन (हेक्सा माइन)— IS: 4306-1976	एम०ओ० 511 दिनांक 1974-02-23	नवीकरण 1978-09-15 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
20. सी एम/एल-3230 1972-11-28	पी०एन०एम. कंपनी, रोड	मेनाथियान, ईमो IS: 2567-1978	एम०ओ० 1700 दिनांक 1973-06-16	नवीकरण 1975-12-31 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है	
21. सी एम/एल-3289 1973-01-08	एलाइट प्रोडक्ट्स कॉलोकाट 673005-(केरल)	जल शोधित मारियल IS: 966-1975	एम०ओ० 1798 दिनांक 1974-07-20	1978-01-15 के बाद गतावधि	
22. सी एम/एल-3309 1973-01-08	पठान कोट इंड० प्रा० लि०, पठान कोट	प्लाईवुड की जाय की पेटियों के लिए बसे IS: 10 (भाग 3)-1974	एम०ओ० 798 दिनांक 1974-07-20	नवीकरण 1978-09-30 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि	
23. सी एम/एल-3358 1973-03-12	जैमोर कॉब इंडस्ट्रीज कं०, कलकत्ता-700099	पेय जल पुरि के लिए अन्य वस्तु वाले पॉलीएथाइलीन पाइप IS: 3076-1968	एम०ओ० 955 दिनांक 1975-03-29	नवीकरण 1978-08-15 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
24. सी एम/एल-3361 1973-03-14	अरुणा इजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, प्रा० लि०, बंबई-400056	एक फेजी ए सी और यूनिक्सल, छोटी बिजुत मोटरें— IS: 996-1964	-यथोपरि-	नवीकरण 1978-10-31 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि	
25. सी एम/एल-3367 1973-03-27	विनाइल केबल इंड मद्रास-58 (तमिलनाडु)	1100 बोर्ड तक की बोर्डता के लिए पी सी रोहित केबल IS: 694-1977	एम०ओ० 955 दिनांक 1975-03-29	नवीकरण 1978-08-15 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि के बाद लाइसेंस गतावधि	
26. सी एम/एल-3521 1973 08 10	सारा ल्यूमी ने क प्रा. लि., कलकत्ता-700029	40 वाट तक की रेटिंग वाले फ्लूरोसेंट लैम्पों के लिए बैलास्ट IS: 1534(भाग 1)-1967	एम. प्रो. 1388 दिनांक 1975-03-05	नवीकरण 1978-08-15 के बाद स्प- गित हो गया और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि	
27. सी एम/एल-3528 1973 08 30	फर्टीकैम (इंडिया) पॉलिथेन-65009(म. ना.)	बी. एच. सां. (एचस एच) डी. पी.- IS: 561-1978	-यथोपरि-	नवीकरण 1977-08-31 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि	
28. सी एम/एल-4121 1975 01 08	त्रिर्था स्टैल रोलिंग मिल्स लि., त्रिवारपुर-4	सरचना इस्पात मानक किस्म में पुनः बेल्स के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के डबल डिबेट और इंगट IS: 6914-1978	एम. प्रो. 2465 दिनांक 1976-07-10	गतावधि 1979-12-15 है।	
29. सी एम/एल-4136 1975 01 10	बी. को सारी लि., कलकत्ता-700023 (पं. बं.)	तम फेजी प्रेरण मोटरे IS: 325-1978	-यथोपरि-	नवीकरण 1979-01-15 के बाद आस्थगित हो गया था और तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि	
30. सी एम/एल-4154 1975 01 22	मधुसूदन इंडस्ट्रीज मद्रास (ता. ना.)	डिजिट ईस- IS: 633-1975	एम. प्रो. 2465 1976-07-10	नवीकरण 1979-01-15 से आस्थगित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
31. सी एम/एल-4185 1975 01 30	य इंडियन केबल क. लि., पूना-411013	गोले वागने के केबल IS: 5950-1971	-यथोपरि-	नवीकरण 1978-12-31 के बाद आस्थगित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
32. सी एम/एल-4192 1975 01 30	मधुसूदन इंडस्ट्रीज मद्रास-600001 (म. ना.)	डिजिटो इल्यूमिनेटिंग— IS: 565-1975	-यथोपरि-	नवीकरण 1979-01-31 के बाद आस्थगित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है	
33. सी एम/एल-4241 1975 02 26	पेटर्न/मिनिमल लि बंबई-400080	पृष्ठ कठोर करण इस्पात, IS: 4432-1967	एम. प्रो. 2473- 1976-07-10	1977-03-31 से गतावधि है	

1.	2	3	4	5	6
34. सी.एम./एल-4262 1975 03 20	एल्टेक्स इजी कार्पो प्रा. लि. कोईबटूर-641006(त.ना.)	साफ, शीतल, ताजा पानी के लिए क्षैतिज प्रपकेन्द्रों पर IS : 1520-1972	एस.प्रो. 2473 दिनांक 1976-07-10	तिथि 1977-03-31 के बाद गतावधि है।	
35. सी.एम./एल-4304 1975 04 10	हिन्दुस्तान कोकोनु बायर लि., फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा)	केबल कवचन के लिए गरम इस्पात के तार, परित्यों और टेप IS : 3975-1967	एस.प्रो. 3550 दिनांक 1976-10-09	1977-04-15 के बाद गतावधि है।	
36. सी.एम./एल-4342 1975 04 25	मधुसूदन इंस्ट्रूज मद्रास-600081 (त.ना.)	बी.डी.टी. धूलन पाउडर IS : 564-1975	-यथोपरि-	नवीकरण 1978-04-30 से प्रास्य- गित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
37. सी.एम./एल-4361 1975 05 09	जे.जे. इलेक्ट्रिकल इंड कलकत्ता-700001	पुनः तार लगाने योग्य विद्युत फ्यूज इकाईयां 15 एम्पीयर, 250 वोल्ट बिजाइन "एच सी" IS : 2086-1963	एस.प्रो. 3623 दिनांक 1976-10-16	नवीकरण 1979-05-15 से प्रास्य- गत है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
38. सी.एम./एल-4362 1975 05 09	-यथोपरि-	ग्राम कार्य के एयर-ब्रेक स्विच और एयर ब्रेक स्विचों तथा फ्यूजों की संयुक्त इकाईयां IS : 4064-1967	-यथोपरि-	-यथोपरि-	
39. सी.एम./एल-4367 1975 05 09	बगाल रीड एण्ड एलायड प्राइवेट प्रा.लि., कलकत्ता-700001	पटसन करघों में प्रयुक्त काटन कण IS : 1938-1974	एस.प्रो. 3623 दिनांक 1976-10-16	नवीकरण 1979-05-15 से प्रास्यगित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
40. सी.एम./एल-4419 1975 06 05	स्टेलिंग पेस्टीसाइड्स लिकुचिरापल्ली-620015	बी.डी.टी. धूलन पाउडर IS : 564-1974	एस.प्रो. 3073 1975-09-13	नवीकरण 1978-05-31 से प्रा- स्यगित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
41. सी.एम./एल-4451 1975 06 30	डेल्टन केबल इंड. प्रा. लि., फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा)	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी बोल्डता के लिए पीवीसी रोहित केबल IS : 694-1977	एस.प्रो. 3073 दिनांक 1975-09-13	नवीकरण 1978-05-31 के बाद प्रास्यगित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
42. सी.एम./एल-4454 1975 06 30	मधुसूदन इंस्ट्रूज मद्रास-600081 (त.ना.)	बी.एस.सी. (एच.सी.एस.) जल परिक्षेपण IS : 562-1978	-यथोपरि-	नवीकरण 1978-07-15 के बाद प्रास्यगित और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
43. सी.एम./एल-4458 1975 06 30	एक्सेल इंस्ट्रूज कोयंबटूर-641025(त.ना.)	तीन फेजी प्रेरण मोटर IS : 325-1978	एस.प्रो. 3073 दिनांक 1975-09-13	नवीकरण 1978-07-15 के बाद प्रास्यगित है और तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
44. सी.एम./एल-4515 1965 07 28	बी.एस.जे. फाउंड्रीज एण्ड बनर्स, ह्याबडा	जल, गैस और मल जल के लिए दाब पाईपों की टलवां सोहे की फिटिंगें IS : 1538(भाग 1 से 33 तक)- 1976	एस.प्रो. 3914 दिनांक 1976-10-30	नवीकरण 1979-09-15 के बाद प्रास्यगित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
45. सी.एम./एल-4539 1975 08 11	एलायड केमिकल्स इंड., गोहाटी-781031	बी.एस.सी.(एच.सी.एस.) डब्ल्यू. डी. पी. ई. IS : 562-1972	एस.प्रो. 428 दिनांक 1977-02-25	नवीकरण 1978-08-15 के बाद प्रास्यगित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
46. सी.एम./एल-4545 1975 08 11	मधुसूदन इंस्ट्रूज, मद्रास-600081	बी.एस.सी. (एच.सी.एस.) IS : 561-1978	एस.प्रो. 428 1977-02-05	नवीकरण 1978-07-15 के बाद प्रास्यगित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
47. सी.एम./एल-4551 1975 08 11	भार. के. के. भार स्टील प्रा.लि., मद्रास-600001	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1975	एस.प्रो. 428 दिनांक 1977-02-05	नवीकरण 1978-07-31 के बाद प्रास्यगित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
48. सी.एम./एल-4553 1975 08 11	श्री गणेश पुल्वर ईजिंग मिल्स, सेलम-636001 (त.ना.)	बी.डी.टी. धूलन पाउडर IS : 564-1975	-यथोपरि-	नवीकरण 1978-07-31 के बाद प्रास्यगित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	



1	2	3	4	5	6
49. सीएम/एल-4564 1978-08-11	दुर्गा मैनुफैक्चरर क. कलकत्ता-700002	50,63.5, 76.2, 100 और 152.4 मिमी घातक व्यास वाले-ऐस्बेस्टोस संसेट पाइप और फिटिंगे IS : 1626-1960	एस.ओ. 428 दिनांक 1977-02-05	नवीकरण 1976-08-15 के बाद प्रास्थगित है और उसी तिथि से लाईसेंस गतावधि है	
50. सीएम/एल-4606 1975-08-29	अमीन चव प्यारेसाल जखंघर मिर्ठा	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए गनमैटल गेट, स्लोब और चेक वाल्व IS : 778-1971	-यथोपरि-	नवीकरण 1979-09-15 के बाद प्रास्थगित है और उसी तिथि से लाईसेंस गतावधि है	
51. सीएम/एल-4685 1975-09-29	दूरवामी केडल प्रा. लि., बगलौर-560048	मोटर वाहनों के लिए केबल IS : 2465-1969	एस. ओ. 832 दिनांक 1977-03-19	नवीकरण 1979-09-30 के बाद प्रास्थगित है और उसी तिथि से लाईसेंस गतावधि है	
52. सीएम/एल-4692 1975-09-29	ग्रोरिथंटल इंजी. वर्क्स प्रा. लि., यमुना नगर (हरियाणा)	जलकल कार्यों के लिए 50 से 300 मिमी. आकार के कपाट वाल्व IS : 780-1969	एस. ओ. 832 दिनांक 1977-03-19	नवीकरण 1979-09-30 के बाद प्रास्थगित है और उसी तिथि से लाईसेंस गतावधि है।	
53. सीएम/एल-4874 1975-12-04	मदनलाल ज्वालाप्रसाद, कलकत्ता-700007	उद्भ्रक भरने के लिए पटसन की परतदार बोरे IS : 7406-1974	एस. ओ. 3083 दिनांक 1977-10-08	1979-11-30 तिथि के बाद गतावधि है	
54. सीएम/एल-4874 1976-01-23	शिवा इंजी. वर्क्स, कलकत्ता-700001	जलकल कार्यों के लिए 50 से 300 मिमी आकार के कपाट वाल्व IS : 780-1979	एस. ओ. 1312 दिनांक 1977-05-07	1979-10-31 तिथि से बाद गतावधि है	
55. सीएम/एल-5107 1976-03-31	इंटरनेशनल टी-वेस्ट इंडस्ट्रीज, कलकत्ता	प्लाईवुड की चाय की पेटी पर धातु फिटिंगें IS : 10 (भाग 4)-1976	एस. ओ. 12 दिनांक 1979-01-06	नवीकरण 1979-04-15 के बाद प्रास्थगित किया जा और उसी तिथि से लाईसेंस गतावधि है	
56. सीएम/एल-5189 1976-05-10	ऐवी प्रायरल एंड स्टील वर्क्स, प्रा. लि., बंबई-400009	संरचना इस्पात, (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1975	एस. ओ. 954 दिनांक 1979-03-17	नवीकरण 1979-05-15 के प्रास्थगित है और उसी तिथि से लाईसेंस गतावधि है	
57. सीएम/एल-5237 1976-05-21	एस.एम. इंटरप्राइजेज लखनऊ-4	स्कूटर और मोटर साइकिल चालको के लिए सुरक्षा हेल्मेट IS : 4151-1976	एस. ओ. 954 दिनांक 1979-03-17	1979-10-31 से गतावधि है	
58. सीएम/एल-5362 1976-07-14	भारत मिनरल्स एंड केमिकल्स क. कलकत्ता	बीएच सी (एचसीएच) डीपी IS : 561-1976	एस. ओ. 1226 दिनांक 1979-04-14	नवीकरण 1977-07-15 के बाद प्रास्थगित है और उसी तिथि से लाईसेंस गतावधि है।	
59. सीएम/एल-5410 1976-08-05	-यथोपरि-	ऐल्ट्रिन डीपी IS : 1308-1973	एस. ओ. 3548 दिनांक 1979-10-20	-यथोपरि-	
60. सीएम/एल-5411 1976-08-05	भारत मिनरल्स एंड केमिकल्स क. कलकत्ता	डीडीटी इसी- IS : 633-1975	एस. ओ. 3548 दिनांक 1979-10-20	नवीकरण 1977-07-15 के बाद प्रास्थगित है और उसी तिथि से लाईसेंस गतावधि है।	
61. सीएम/एल-5412 1976-08-05	-यथोपरि-	ऐल्ट्रिन इसी IS : 1307-1973	-यथोपरि-	-यथोपरि-	
62. सीएम/एल-5419 1976-08-09	नवयुग स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज बंबई	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 226-1975	-यथोपरि-	-यथोपरि-	
63. सीएम/एल-5479 1976-09-06	एसबीन स्टील प्रा. लि., यमुनानगर-135001	-यथोपरि-	एस. ओ. 3549 दिनांक 1979-10-20	-यथोपरि-	
64. सीएम/एल-5511 1976-09-20	टी इंडियन स्टील एंड वायर प्रॉडक्ट्स लि., जमशेदपुर- 831008	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1975	-यथोपरि-	-यथोपरि-	
65. सीएम/एल-5519 1976-09-24	राधा इंजीनियरी इंडस्ट्रीज, कोयम्बटूर-641021 (त. ना.)	तीन-फेजी प्रेरण मोटरे IS : 325-1978	एस. ओ. 3549 दिनांक 1979-1-20	नवीकरण 1978-09-30 के बाद प्रास्थगित है और उसी तिथि से लाईसेंस गतावधि है	

1	2	3	3	5	6
66. सीएम/एल-5558 1976-10-04	हिन्दुस्तान वाबिन इंडस्ट्रीज कलकत्ता-700067	टाट और वोरिबों के कपड़े के करघों की तुरियां IS: 1186-1971 स्वचल घोरिया परिवर्ती तुरियां IS: 2784-1971 चौड़े पटसन करघों के लिए तुरिया IS: 2910-1971	एस. प्रो. 3550 दिनांक 1979-10-20	नवीकरण 1978-09-30 के बाद आव्यक्त है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
67. सीएम/एल-5586 1976-10-25	इंडिया फाइबर, दिल्ली-110052	स्कूटर और मोटर साइकिल के लिए सुरक्षा ब्रेलमेट— IS: 4151-1976	—यथोपरि—	नवीकरण 1977-10-31 के बाद आव्यक्त है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
68. सीएम/एल-5607 1976-10-29	सिद्धार्थ फॅब्रो एलाय लि., पी. एस. सिरांपोर जि. हुगली (प. बं.)	परतवार कमनियों के उत्पादन के लिए इस्पात इंगट बिलेट (रेल के डिब्बों के लिए) IS: 8054-1976	एस. प्रो. 3550 दिनांक 1979-10-20	नवीकरण 1979-10-31 के बाद आव्यक्त है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
69. सीएम/एल-5608 1976-10-29	—यथोपरि—	स्वचल निलबन के लिए वायुट कुंजलिनी और परतवार कमनियों के उत्पादन के लिए इस्पात इंगट और बिलेट IS: 8051-1976	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	
70. सीएम/एल-5612 1976-11-02	भारत इंजीनियरी कं., दिल्ली-110052	घनवाही इंजनों 108 मिमी तक साइज (क्रोमियम चढ़े रिंगों को छोड़कर) पिस्टन रिंग— IS: 5719-1970	एस. प्रो. 3661 दिनांक 1979-11-17	नवीकरण 1977-11-15 के बाद आव्यक्त है और लाइसेंस उसी तिथि से गतावधि है।	
71. सीएम/एल-5662 1976-11-24	जनरल रबड़ लैटेक्स इंडस्ट्रीज मद्रास-600019	ग्रेड 1 और 2 साइकिल टायर IS: 2414-1969	एस. प्रो. 3761 दिनांक 1979-11-17	नवीकरण 1979-11-15 के बाद आव्यक्त है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
72. सीएम/एल-5749 1976-12-31	प्रबजानम इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि. कलकत्ता-700007	गोष्पकुओं और पेशाबदानों के लिए फलक टंकिया IS: 774-1971	एस. प्रो. 3762 दिनांक 1979-11-17	लाइसेंस 1979-09-30 से गतावधि है।	
73. सीएम/एल-5755 1976-12-31	बिनयल केबल्स इंडस्ट्रीज मद्रास-600058	मोटर वाहनों के लिए केबले IS: 2465-1969	एस. प्रो. 3762 दिनांक 1979-11-17	लाइसेंस 1979-09-30 से गतावधि है।	
74. सीएम/एल-5773 1977-01-07	फॉटोकेम (इंडिया) पांडिचेरी-605009 (तमिऴ)	डीडीटी घुलन पाउडर IS: 564-1976	एस. प्रो. 420 दिनांक 1980-02-23	नवीकरण 1977-12-31 के बाद आव्यक्त है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
75. सीएम/एल-5774 1977-01-07	ककोई इंडस्ट्रीज नैदायत तालुक 600069 (त. ना.)	बी एच सी (एच सी ए एच) डीपी IS: 561-1978	एस. प्रो. 420 दिनांक 1980-02-23	नवीकरण 1978-08-15 से आव्यक्त है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
76. सीएम/एल-5847 1977-03-21	हब.ई किला इंडस्ट्रीज गुड़गांव (हरियाणा)	जरेम प्रेशर कुकर IS: 2347-1974	एस. प्रो. 787 दिनांक 1980-03-09	तिथि 1979-02-28 से गतावधि है।	
77. सीएम/एल-6080 1977-05-04	हिन्दुस्तान इंजुलेशन प्रा. लि., फरोबाबाद (हरियाणा)	1100 बोस्ट तक की कार्यकारी बोस्टता के लिए पीवीसी रोहित केबल IS: 694-1977	एस. प्रो. 283 दिनांक 1981-01-24	नवीकरण 1978-05-15 से आव्यक्त है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
78. सीएम/एल-6141 1977-05-31	फार्म केमिकल्स मुजफ्फरनगर (उ.प्र.)	मैलाभियान पायसनीय साम्र— IS: 2567-1978	एस. प्रो. 283 दिनांक 1981-01-24	लाइसेंस 1979-05-31 से गतावधि है।	
79. सीएम/एल-6153 1977-06-09	फोरोमंडल इंडेग प्राइवेट प्रा. लि., मद्रास-600019 (त. ना.)	टोक्सोफीन पायसनीय साम्र— IS: 7946-1976	एस. प्रो. 284 दिनांक 1981-01-24	नवीकरण 1979-06-15 से आव्य- क्त है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
80. सीएम/एल-6159 1977-06-14	राजा प्लास्टिक्स फरीदाबाद	स्कूटर और मोटर साइकिल बालको के लिए सुरक्षा ब्रेलमेट IS: 4151-1976	—यथोपरि—	नवीकरण 1978-06-15 से आव्य- क्त है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	

1	2	3	4	5	6
81. सीएम/एल-6184 1977-06-22	यूनिडोर केबल्स, जयपुर	मोटर वाहनों के लिए केबल IS : 2465-1969	एस ओ 284 दिनांक 1981-01-24	लाइसेंस 1979-06-30 से गतावधि	
82. सीएम/एल-6192 1977-06-22	मालाबार बोर्ड्री फैक्टरी बंगलौर-560001	बोर्डिया IS : 1925-1974	-यथोपरि-	नवीकरण 1978-06-15 के बाद से प्रास्थगित है और उसी तिथि से गतावधि है।	
83. सीएम/एल-6193 1977-06-22	इंडिया काप्टर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज कानपुर (उ.प्र.)	खनिको और भारी वास्तु उद्योग कामगारों के लिए सुरक्षा बूट और जूते IS : 1989-1975	-यथोपरि-	लाइसेंस 1979-11-15 तिथि से गतावधि है।	
84. सीएम/एल-6203 1977-06-30	एंडी सर्ज क्यूजेज एण्ड लैम्पस बंगलौर-560018	स्वचालित वाहनों के लैम्प IS : 1606-1966	-यथोपरि-	नवीकरण 1978-06-30 के बाद प्रास्थगित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
85. सीएम/एल-6207 1977-06-30	कलकत्ता इंडस्ट्रियल कार्पोरेशन, फरीदाबाद	स्कूटर और मोटर साईकल बालकों के लिए सुरक्षा हेलमेट IS : 4151-1976	एस.ओ. 284 दिनांक 1981-01-24	नवीकरण 1978-06-30 के बाद प्रास्थगित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
86. सीएम/एल-6215 1977-06-30	पेस्टीसाइड्स इंडिया उदयपुर-313001	हाइड्रोरोबोस ईसी IS : 5277-1978	एस.ओ. 284 दिनांक 1981-01-24	-यथोपरि-	
87. सीएम/एल-6256 1977-07-20	दारिसन केमिकल कार्पोरेशन कलकत्ता-700024	बीएससी (एचसीएच) ईसी IS : 632-1972	एस ओ. 754 दिनांक 1981-03-07	नवीकरण 1978-07-15 से प्रास्थगित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
सीएम/एल-6417 1977-09-21	हरियाणा स्टील एण्ड एलायज लि., मुराबा (सोनीपत)	सरचना इस्पात में झन:बेलन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के डबल ब्रिडज और इंगट IS : 6914-1978	एस.ओ 920 दिनांक 1981-03-21	गतावधि 1979-09-30 से है।	
89. सीएम/एल-6445 1977-10-07	भारतीय मेटल स्मेल्टिंग एंड रिफाईनिंग कार्पो मद्रास-600007	रेजिन क्रोडित सोल्डर तार (कार्य- शील गैर-संस्कारी) IS : 1921-1975	एस.ओ. 921 दिनांक 1981-03-21	नवीकरण 1978-10-15 से प्रास्थ- गित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
90. सीएम/एल-6453 1977-10-12	कोमसेल्स इंडस्ट्रीसज मद्रास	बत्तनों के लिए पिटवां एलुमिनियम और एलुमिनियम मिश्रधातु IS : 21-1975	एस. ओ. 921 दिनांक 1981-03-21	गतावधि 1979-10-15 से है।	
91. सीएम/एल-6472 1977-10-19	बेस्टोबेल इंडिया लि. कलकत्ता	ज्वालासह उपस्कर के लिए धरे IS : 2148-1968	-यथोपरि-	नवीकरण 1978-10-31 से प्रास्थ- गित है और उसी तिथि से गतावधि है।	
92. सीएम/एल-6498 1977-10-31	प्रीमियर इंटरप्राइजेज हावड़ा	प्लाईवुड की आय पेटी पर धातु फिटिंगें IS : 10(भाग 5)-1976	-यथोपरि-	-यथोपरि-	
93. सीएम/एल-6572 1977-12-08	एकीपौड इंडिया इलाहाबाद-211004	औद्योगिक सुरक्षा हेलमेट IS : 2925-1975	एस.ओ. 1222 दिनांक 1981-04-18	नवीकरण 1978-12-15 से प्रास्थ- गित है और तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	
94. सीएम/एल-6578 1977-12-20	ट्यूब प्राइवेट्स प्राइ इंडिया (प्रा. ट्यूब इन्वेस्टमेंट्स प्राइ इंडिया लि.), मद्रास-50	यांत्रिकी और सामान्य इंजीनियरी कार्यों के लिए इस्पात नलियों IS : 3601-1966	एस. ओ. 1222 दिनांक 1981-04-18	गतावधि 1979-12-31 से है।	
95. सीएम/एल-6581 1977-12-20	-यथोपरि-	स्वचल कार्यों के लिए इस्पात नलियां IS : 3074-1963	-यथोपरि-	-यथोपरि-	
96. सीएम/एल-6654 1978-01-10	इस्ट इंडिया कामर्सियल कं. प्रा. लि., इलुरु (प्रा. प्र.)	पटसन के बोरे और बोरो के कपड़े IS : 1943-1964 और IS : 2566-1955	एस. ओ. 1615 दिनांक 1981-05-30	नवीकरण 1979-01-15 से प्रास्थ- गित है और उसी तिथि से लाइसेंस गतावधि है।	

1	2	3	4	5	6
97. सीएम/एल-6689 1978-01-24	एफटीपीड्स इंडिया इलाहाबाद-211004	स्कूटर और मोटर साइकिल चालकों के लिए सुरक्षा हेलमेट IS : 4151-1976	एस. ओ. 1615 दिनांक 1981-05-30	नवीकरण 1979-01-31 से प्रास्थ- गित और उसी तिथि से साईसेस गतावधि है।	
98. सीएम/एल-6720 1978-01-31	बुडियालूर कार्पोरेशन एग्रीकल्चरल सर्विसेज लि., कायम्बतूर	एडोसल्कान पायसनीय सान्द्र- IS : 4323-1967	-यथोपरि-	-यथोपरि-	
99. सीएम/एल-6775 1978-02-27	बुडियालूर कार्पोरेशन एग्रीकल्चरल सर्विसेज लि., कायम्बतूर	टोक्सोफीन पायसनीय सान्द्र- IS : 7946-1976	एस.ओ. 1661 दिनांक 1981-06-06	नवीकरण 1979-02-28 से प्रास्थ- गित है और उसी तिथि से साईसेस गतावधि है।	
100. सीएम/एल-6816 1978-02-28	भर्जता ग्राहरन एण्ड स्टील कं. प्रा. लि. दिल्ली	क्रीट प्रबलन के लिए ईडी मुड़ी हुई इस्पात की सरिया IS : 1786-1966	-यथोपरि-	1979-03-15 से गतावधि।	
101. सीएम/एल-6827 1978-03-03	जनरल मशीन टूल्स एण्ड इंजी- नियरी वर्क्स प्रा. लि. दिल्ली	जलपूति कार्यों के लिए प्लंबों सहित तांबे के बाल बाल्व (सीधी प्लंबर प्रकार) IS : 1703-1979	एस. ओ. 1664 दिनांक 1981-06-06	1979-03-15 से गतावधि।	
102. सीएम/एल-6848 1978-03-13	-यथोपरि-	जल कार्यों के लिए डसवा तांबा मिश्रधातु की स्क्रूडाउन बिब टेंटिया और स्टाप बाल्व IS : 781-1977	एस. ओ. 1664 दिनांक 1981-06-06	-यथोपरि-	
103. सीएम/एल-6871 1978-03-20	सेप्टी सेल्स एंड सर्विसेज हामडा-711101	1100 बोल्ट तक की कार्य- कारी बोल्टता के लिए पीबीसी रोहित कबल IS : 694-1977	एस. ओ. 1664 दिनांक 1981-06-06	नवीकरण 1979-03-31 को प्रास्थ- गित है और उसी तिथि से साईसेस गतावधि है।	
104. सीएम/एल-6979 1978-04-26	एसियन केमिकल्स वर्क्स, बंबई	सोडियम सेक्सेकारिन, चाय श्रेणी IS : 5345-1969	एस. ओ. 1725 दिनांक 1981-06-13	1979-04-31 से गतावधि है।	
105. सीएम/एल-7023 1978-05-30	जे. के. बैटरीज भोपाल	पलैश लाइटों के लिए गणक बेट- रियां- IS : 203-1972	एस. ओ. 2003 दिनांक 1981-07-25	1979-05-31 से गतावधि है।	
106. सीएम/एल-7253 1978-10-03	श्री प्रमूत बचन सा मिल्स एम यमुनानगर (हरियाणा)	चाय की पेटियों के लिए प्लाई वुड के बेटन IS : 10 (भाग 3)-1974	एस. ओ. 2218 दिनांक 1981-08-22	1979-10-31 से गतावधि	
107. सीएम/एल-7295 1978-10-30	मेरीगोल्ड पीट बल्लभ बिद्यानगर-388120 (गुजरात)	संयार मिश्रित रंग लाल ग्राफाईट जस्ता क्रोम पहले करने का IS : 2074-1962	-यथोपरि-	1979-10-31 से गतावधि	
108. सीएम/एल-7305 1978-11-03	प्लास्टोपॉल केमिकल्स एण्ड प्लास्टिक्स प्रा. लि., कोने	बुलनगोल कर्तन तेल IS : 1115-1973	एस. ओ. 2270 दिनांक 1981-08-29	1979-11-15 से गतावधि	
109. सीएम/एल-7328 1978-11-08	साह होजयरीज निरुपुर-638602 (न.प्र.)	बाबा बुनी सूती बनियाने IS : 4964- (भाग 2)-1975	-यथोपरि-	-यथोपरि-	
110. सीएम/एल-7344 1978-11-15	प्लास्टोपॉल केमिकल्स एण्ड प्लास्टिक्स प्रा. लि., बाते	रोशन अपसारक, बिलायक प्रकार, अज्वलनशील IS : 430-1972	-यथोपरि-	-यथोपरि-	
111. सीएम/एल-7434 1978-12-26	म्यु आल इंजीनियर्स राजकोट-360002 (गुजरात)	कृषि कार्यों के लिए साफ, शीतल, ताजा पानी के लिए क्लिज अपकेन्द्रो पंप IS : 6595-1972	एस. ओ. 2276 दिनांक 1981-08-29	1979-12-31 से गतावधि	
आस्थगित लाईसेंस				आस्थगित बाव	
112. सीएम/एल-86 1958-04-24	मुर्मा मेब एंड इंडस्ट्रीज करीमताज (आताम)	प्लाईवुड की चाय की पेटियों के पैनल IS : 10 (भाग 2)-1976	एस. ओ. 758 दिनांक 1958-05-10	1979-01-31	

1	2	3	4	5	6
113. सीएम/एल-351 1961-10-31	भारत बूट वर्क्स प्रा लि, कामरूप (असम)	प्लाईवुड की चाय की पेटियों के पैन्ल IS 10(भाग 2)-1976	एस.ओ. 2708 दिनांक 1961-11-18	1979-09-15	
114. सीएम/एल-406 1962-04-25	गंगेम प्लाईवुड मैन्यु. कं प्रा लि, कलकत्ता	-यथोपरि-	एम.ओ. 1509 दिनांक 1962-05-19	1979-11-30	
115. सीएम/एल-546 1963-06-05	वरन टिब्रर आसाम प्रा. लि., सीन मुक्तिया (असम)	-यथोपरि-	एम.ओ. 2056 दिनांक 1963-07-20	1979-04-30	
116. सीएम/एल-570 1963-09-25	रेडियो एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स मैन्यु. कं लि, बंगलोर-560018	1100 बोल्ड तक की कार्यकारी बोल्डता के लिए पीबीसी रोडिन केबल IS 694-1977	एम.ओ. 2799 दिनांक 1963-09-21	1978-01-31	
117. सीएम/एल-1138 1965-09-29	शिव दुर्गा आयरन वर्क्स (पी) लि,	जल कार्यों के लिए कपाटवा (50 से 300 मिमी आकार) IS : 780-1960	एम.ओ. 3324 दिनांक 1965-10-29	1978-09-30	
118. सीएम/एल-1289 1966-06-30	परशुराम पोटेरी वर्क्स कं लि, धानगढ़ (गुजरात)	कान्चा स्वस्थ उपकरण (जलयुक्त बाह्य) IS 2556-भाग 1 से 13)- --1967	एम.ओ. 2248 दिनांक 1966-07-30	1979-07-15	
119. सीएम/एल-1440 1967-05-15	सिधल वेस्टिंगहाउस भागरा (उ प्र)	क्लोईन डीपी IS : 2864-1973	एम.ओ. 2080 दिनांक 1976-06-21	1979-11-15	
120. सीएम/एल-2107 1969-10-14	ग्रेट इंडियन प्लाईवुड मैन्यु. कं कलकत्ता	चाय पेटों व धातु फिटिंगों IS : 10(भाग 4)-1976	एम.ओ. 4849 दिनांक 1969-12-06	1979-10-15	
121. सीएम/एल-2391 1970-06-18	शाह मेडिकल एंड सर्जिकल कं. लि., बड़ोदा-390001	सुर्यो, अध्वनीय IS : 3317-1965	एम.ओ. 57 दिनांक 1971-01-02	1979-08-31	
122. सीएम/एल-2645 1971-03-30	मिबसागर फोरेस्ट प्राइवेट मिबसागर (असम)	प्लाईवुड की चाय की पेटियों के पैन्ल IS : 10(भाग 2)-1976	एम.ओ. 2405 दिनांक 1972-10-14	1979-14-15	
123. सीएम/एल-2810 1971-11-12	मकाली इंजी वर्क्स हावडा	जल कार्यों के लिए कपाट वाल्व (50 से 300 मिमी आकार) IS : 780-1969, और जल कार्यों के लिए कपाट वाल्व (350 से 1200 मिमी आकार) IS : 2908-1969	एस.ओ. 403 दिनांक 1972-02-05	1979-09-30	
124. सीएम/एल-2917 1972-02-16	असम प्लाईवुड प्राइवेट जिला- लखीमपूर (असम)	प्लाईवुड चाय की पेटियों के लिए बल्स IS : 10(भाग 3)-1974	एस.ओ. 2801 दिनांक 1972-10-14	1973-02-15	
125. सीएम/एल-2970 1972-03-10	जुपिटर ग्लाम वर्क्स नई दिल्ली	गर्बर पद्धति द्वारा बसा जाल करने के लिए उपकरण भाग 1 मकखन माफो और डाट IS 1223 [भाग 1]-1970	एस.ओ. 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24	1979-10-31	
126. सीएम/एल-3076 1972-05-31	श्री मजुनाथ पन्वरार्डस यशवंतपुर, बगलोर	बीएससी (एचसीएच) डीपी- IS 561-1979	एम.ओ. 3308 दिनांक 1972-10-21	1979-11-30	
127. सीएम/एल-3093 1972-07-03	पी रावेल इलेक्ट्रिकल्स वर्क्स, नई दिल्ली	1100 बोल्ड तक की कार्यकारी बोल्डता के लिए पीबीसी रोडिन केबल IS : 1554(भाग 1)-1976	एम.ओ. 1948 दिनांक 1973-07-14	1979-03-31	
128. सीएम/एल-3126 1972-08-21	स्टैण्डर्ड इलेक्ट्रिक एप्लायम टूटी- कार्म	स्टोरेज गर्ड के पानी गर्म करने के बिजली के हीटर IS : 2082-1965	एम.ओ. 3471 दिनांक 1973-12-15	1979-11-30	

1	2	3	4	5	6
129. सीएम/एल-3155 1972-08-21	सेक्टर सजिकल इंड एम्पाइड प्राइमरिय प्रा लि, कानपुर (उ.प्र.)	शाल्य चिकित्सा गैरलेखा के लिए अलग करने योग्य बिलें IS : 3319-1973	एम. ओ. 3471 दिनांक 1973-12-15	1979-09-30	
130. सीएम/एल-3197 1973-10-27	मदानी हाट विनोर इंड जिला- अन्वार्ड गुह्री (प. ब.)	प्लाईवुड की चाय की पेटियों के पैनल IS : 10 (भाग 2)-1976	एम. ओ. 846 दिनांक 1974-03-30	1979-11-30	
131. सीएम/एल-3561 1973-09-28	इंडियन आइरन एंड स्टील क. लि., बिल्ली-110042	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए ठंडी मरोड़ी हुई इस्पात की मरिया IS : 1786-1969	एम. ओ. 1389 दिनांक 1975-05-03	1979-09-30	
132. सीएम/एल 3578 1973-10-26	उड़ीसा इंडस्ट्रीज लि., कलकत्ता	कांचास स्वास्थ्य उपकरण (जलीय चाइमा) IS : 1556-1973	एम. ओ. 1556 दिनांक 1975-05-17	1978-06-30	
133. सी एम/एल 3619 1975-11-30	मिंग इजी. वरमं (प्रा.) लि., कानपुर (उ. प्र.)	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) के रूप में पुनर्वेलन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के बले बिलेट व पिंड IS : 6915-1978	एम. ओ. 1602 दिनांक 1975-05-24	1979-02-15	
134. सी एम/एल 4030 1974-11-05	चंद्राज केमिकल्स इंडस्ट्राइजेज (प्रा.) लि., 24 परगना (प. ब.)	जुता उद्योग के लिए स्थाई रबड़ आधारीत संपवार पदार्थ IS : 4663-1968	एम. ओ. 2022 दिनांक 1976-06-19	1979-08-31	
135. सी एम/एल 4308 1975-04-14	निशा इंडस्ट्रीज अयपुर	पेय अल धातु के लिए अनुम्यक्त पी बी सी पाईप IS : 4985-1968	एम. ओ. 3550 दिनांक 1976-10-09	1979-08-31	
136. सी एम/एल 4339 1975-04-25	एल्फा इंजिनैरिंग प्राइमरिय प्रा. लि., उधना, जिला सूरत (गुजरात)	एक फेजी लघु ए. सी. और यूनियर्सल विद्युत मोटर IS : 996-1964	एम. ओ. 3550 दिनांक 1976-10-09	1979-08-31	
137. सी एम/एल 4598 1975-08-29	गीता कारियन एंड ग्राम वरमं प्रा लि., बाजुवा जिला बड़ौदा	भूमिगत कमकल वन कापर वाल्स प्रकार IS : 900-1975	एम. ओ. 428 दिनांक 1977-02-05	1978-08-31	
138. सी एम/एल 4647 1975-09-17	इंस्पास इंडस्ट्रीज मोनोपल (हरियाणा)	चिकित्सीय ताप सामी IS : 3055 (भाग 1)-1977	एम. ओ. 832 दिनांक 1977-03-19	1979-11-15	
139. सी एम/एल 4690 1975-09-29	असम टिन मेन्सु कं. प्रा. लि. गोहाटी	प्लाईवुड की चाय पेटों पर धातु फिटिंगें IS : 10 (भाग 4)-1976	—यथोपरि—	1979-10-15	
140. सी एम/एल-4776 1975-10-31	संगम इलेक्ट्रिकल एंड मैकेनिकल इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि., मांगली (महाराष्ट्र)	कृषि कार्यों के लिए साफ, शीतल, ताजे पानी के श्रैविज अपकेन्ट्री पंप IS : 16595-1972	एम. ओ. 1143 दिनांक 1977-04-16	1979-10-31	
141. सी एम/एल-4812 1975-11-24	गोवर्धन दाम पी. ए. अनंघर-144004	जल कार्यों के लिए जोड़ घुटी IS : 2692-1964	एम. ओ. 1147 दिनांक 1977-04-16	1979-11-30	
142. सी एम/एल-4867 1975-12-04	इंडिया बरलेप एंड लेमिनेटिंग वर्क्स, कलकत्ता-700007	उर्बरक भरने के लिए जट की परतवार बोरिया IS : 7406-1974	एम. ओ. 3083 दिनांक 1977-10-08	1979-11-30	

1	2	3	4	5	6
143	सी एम/एल-5112 1976-03-31	मलहोत्रा साइंटिफिक ग्लोब वर्क, अंबाला फेक्ट-133001 (हरियाणा)	एबेर पर्याप्त द्वारा बना जाल करने के लिए उपकरण भाग 1 मस्किन मापी और डाट IS 1223 (भाग 1)-1970	एस. ओ. 12 दिनांक 1979-01-06	1979-07-31
144	सी एम/एल-5225 1976-05-21	नेशनल जूट एंड प्लास्टिक प्रोडक्ट्स, गोहाटी-781005 (असम)	उर्वरक भरने के लिए जूट की परतदार बोरेटों IS 7406-1974	एस. ओ. 954 दिनांक 1979-03-17	1979-05-15
145	सी एम/एल-5263 1976-05-28	अहमदाबाद मैन्यू एंड केलिको प्रिंटिंग कं. लि., बम्बई-400074	पेयजल पूर्ति के लिए अनुस्यूक्त पी. बी. सी. पाईप IS 4985-1968	—यथोपरि—	1979-10-15
146	सी एम/एल-5281 1976-06-08	इंडियन केबल कं. लि., जमशेदपुर 831003	खाद्यान्तों और धातुप्रसन्न खातों में प्रयोग के लिए सन्म ट्रेलिंग केबल, IS 1026-1966	एस. ओ. 1274.. दिनांक 1979-04-21	1979-12-31
147	सी एम/एल-5415 1976-08-05	श्री कामाक्षी एंजिनिज (प्रा.) लि., अत्रिनेत्रम	लक्षण कांचास परथर का सामान, पाईप और फिटिंगे IS 651-1971	एस. ओ. 3548 दिनांक 1979-10-20	1979-10-31 1979-01-20
148	सी एम/एल-5431 1976-08-11	निर्मल कुमार रुटा एंड कं., धाने (महाराष्ट्र)	घुलनशील करने तेल IS 1115 1973	एस. आ. 3548 दिनांक 1979-10-20	1979-07-31
149	सी एम/एल-5466 1976-09-03	टेक्नोफाक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज बम्बई-400093 (महाराष्ट्र)	ड्रमों के लिए पेश दार डककन IS 1784-1977	एस. ओ. 3549 दिनांक 1979-10-20	1979-09-15
150	सी एम/एल-5481 1976-09-08	प्लाईवोर्ड्स इंडिया (राफीला खाय एंड उद्योग प्रा. नि. का विभाग) तीनसुकिया	प्लाईवुड की खाय की पेटियों के पैकेज IS 10 (भाग 2)-1976	यथोपरि	यथोपरि
151	सी एम/एल-5588 1976-10-25	मशीनों टेक्नो (मेल्स) प्रा. लि., 24 परगना (प. ब.)	सामान्य इंजीनियरी कार्यों के लिए मुद्दु इस्पात तार IS 280-1978	एस. ओ. 3560 दिनांक 1979-10-20	1979-10-31
152	सी एम/एल-5609 1976-10-29	यूरेका इलेक्ट्रिक कं., 24 परगना (प. ब.)	खनिकों के टोप-सैम्पों के लिए बल्ब (सेम्प), 4 बो 0.88 एम, आर्गोन गैस भरी बुई IS 2596-1964	यथोपरि	यथोपरि
153	सी एम/एल-5626 1976-11-05	जितानो कोरेस्ट प्रोडक्ट्स, नाहरफटिया (असम)	प्लाईवुड की खाय की पेटियों के पैकेज— IS 10 (भाग 2)-1976	एस. ओ. 3761 दिनांक 1979-11-17	1979-11-15
154	सी एम/एल-5663 1976-11-24	नवमामी एंड कं., कोयम्बतूर 641037	तीन फेरी प्रेरण मोटरे IS 325-1978	एस. ओ. 3761 दिनांक 1979-11-17	1979-12-15
155	सी एम/एल-5701 1976-12-10	प्रकाश एंड कं., नई दिल्ली 110027	अन कार्यों के लिए इसका सांका मिश्रधातु स्क्रू डाउन मिच टोटियो और स्टाप-बाल्व IS 781-1977	एस. ओ. 3762 दिनांक 1979-11-17	1979-12-15
156	सी एम/एल-5776 1977-01-07	इस्ट कोल्लेस्टीयाइड्स आफ फिशोर रोडम मिल्स बरहामपुर	सैसाधियां वायसनीय मान्द्र IS 2567-1973	एस. ओ. 420 दिनांक 1980-02-23	1979-01-15
157	सी एम/एल-5812 1977-01-17	एस. डी. एम. लेव केव इंडस्ट्रीज बम्बई-400067	समसेट पीसा एक सी एक, खाद्य श्रेणी IS 1694-1974	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—

1	2	3	4	5	6
158. सी एम/एल-5813 1977-01-17	—यथोपरि—	बंगनी रंग, खाद्य श्रेणी IS 1696-1974	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	
159. सी एम/एल-6022 1977-04-07	देवरसं प्रा. लि., अहमदाबाद-380023	एरिओमिन, खाद्य श्रेणी IS 1697-1971	एस. ओ. 786 दिनांक 1980-03-29	1979-04-15	
160. सी एम/एल-6074 1977-04-29	गुलनामक सीमेंट पाइप वर्कशाप को-आप इंड सोसाइटी लि., जयपाला-अमृतसर (पंजाब)	कंक्रीट पाइप (प्रबलन सहित नया रहित) IS 458-1971	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	
161. सी एम/एल-6127 1977-05-27	श्रीडेवबाल जूट नेमिनेटर्स कलकत्ता-700002	उर्वरक भरने के लिए जूट की परतदार बोखियां IS : 7406-1974	एस. ओ. 283 दिनांक 1981-01-24	1979-05-31	
162. सी एम/एल-6229 1977-07-08	भंडारी कैपेसिटर्स प्रा. लि., देवास (आ. प्र.)	पार्श्व बाही धारित्र IS : 2834-1964	एस. ओ. 754 दिनांक 1981-03-07	1979-07-15	
163. सी एम/एल-6306 1977-07-28	छापोलिया एंड महेश्वरी ब्राम, पटना	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए सतत गीत आंतरिक पहन इजनों की कार्यकारिता IS : 1601-1980	—यथोपरि—	1979-07-31	
164. सी एम/एल-6377 1977-08-29	आर. जी. वर्मा एंड कोप. लि., गांधियाबाद	अल कार्य के लिए कपाट बाल्व (50 से 300 मिमी आकार) IS : 1780-1969	एस. ओ. 755 दिनांक 1981-03-07	1979-08-31	
165. सी एम/एल-6391 1977-01-02	नंदावन मैनु एंड ट्रेडिंग (प्रा.) लि., खालियर कंडक्टर्स जे. बी. मंधाराम बिस्कुट एंड कंफेक्शनरी खालियर	बिस्कुट— IS : 1011-1968	एस. ओ. 920 दिनांक 1981-03-21	1979-09-15	
166. सी एम/एल-6455 1977 1012	केजरावाल आटो इलेक्ट्रिक एण्ड इंजी. वर्क्स, कलकत्ता	मोटर वाहनो के लिए संसा प्रमल संप्राप्त ब्रेटरियां IS : 7372-1974	एस. ओ. 921 1981-03-21	1979-10-15	
167. सी एम/एल-6460 1977-10-19	हिन्दुस्तान कलर एंड केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, बम्बई-400013	अपेक्षित रंग कार्मिसेट IS : 5410-1069	एस. ओ. 921 दिनांक 1981-03-21	1979-10-31	
168. सी एम/एल-6467 1977-10-19	फेंस। निटिंग वर्क्स, तिरुपुर-638601 (तमिऴ)	मादा बुनी सूत वनयानों, प्रकार (क) गोल-गला, छोटी बाह (भारत एनएस) (ख) गोल-गला, बाजू रहित, धीरे अथवा संग कंधा पट्टियों वाली IS : 4964 (भाग 2)-1975	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	
169. सी एम/एल-6478 1977-10-26	नाहा इंडस्ट्रीज (प्रा. लि.), कलकत्ता	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए सतत गति आंतरिक पहन-इजनों का कार्य कारिता IS : 1601-1960	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	
170. सी एम/एल-6484 1977-10-28	भारत इंडस्ट्रीज मजफ्फरपुर	कृषि कार्यों के लिए साफ, गीतल, ताजे पानी के क्षैतिज अपकेन्द्री पेय IS : 6595-1972	एस. ओ. 921 दिनांक 1981-03-21	1979-10-15	
171. सी एम/एल-6523 1977-11-07	बी. जी. स्टील कास्टिंग्स लि., जिला-थाना (महाराष्ट्र)	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) में से पुनर्बलन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के ठोस बिलेट और इंगट IS : 7914-1978	एस. ओ. 1223 दिनांक 1981-04-10	1979-11-15	



1	2	3	4	5	6
172	सा.एम./एल-6547 1977 11 24	जनरल प्लास्टिक्स एंड केमिकल्स पट एंड बार्निशिंग डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन, किल्लो-691004 (केरल)	जलपोता का तला और ड्राबे क लिए ब्रुश में करने के लाल चाकलेट और काले रंग के जमरोघा रंगन IS 1404-1970	एम ओ 1223 दिनांक 1981 04 18	1979 11 15
173	सी.एम./एल-6665 1978 01 13	मुद्रण प्लाईवुड क भारतीयता (असम)	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए प्लाईवुड IS 304-1975	एम ओ 1725 दिनांक 1981 06 13	1979 04 30
174	सी.एम./एल-6978 1978 04 18	भरुण साबुन उद्योग प्रा लि , जयपुर	कपड धोने का साबुन IS 285-1974	एम ओ 1725 दिनांक 1981 06 13	1979 04 30
175	सी.एम./एल-7016 1978 05 24	फाउंड्री केमिकल्स इंडस्ट्रीज पटना	कपडे धोने में उपयोगी साबुन सिलिबट IS 6773-1973	एम ओ 2003 दिनांक 1981 07 25	1979 05 31
176	सी.एम./एल-7024 1978 05 30	शर्मा की नियर एंड लेमिनेट्स प्रा लि , जिला-चेचर (असम)	प्लाईवुड को चाय की पेटियों के पैनेल IS 10 (भाग I) 1976	एम ओ 20003 दिनांक 1981 07 25	1979 05 31
177	सी.एम./एल-7142 1978 07 31	रूपाई सा गड ब. नियर मिल्स, द्विबल्लूक (असम)	-यथोपरि-	एम ओ 2176 दिनांक 1981 08 15	1979 08 15
178	सी.एम./एल-7184 1978 08 30	शर्मा बेल्ला सा मिल्स प्रा लि , डाकघर मार्ग बाजार (असम)	प्लाईवुड की चाय का पेटियों के लिए बने IS 10 (भाग 3) 1974	एम ओ 2180 दिनांक 1981 08 15	1979 09 15
179	सी.एम./एल-7200 1978 09 11	सुपर इंडिया मेच क प्रा लि , मिर्जापुर	प्लाईवुड का चाय का पेटियों के लिए बने IS 10 (भाग 3)-1974	एम ओ 2215 दिनांक 1981 08 22	1979 09 15
180	सी.एम./एल-7230 1988 09 18	उड,सा टेक्मटाइल्स एंड स्टैल्स लि , कटक-753004	सरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) IS 226-1975	एम ओ 2215 दिनांक 1981 08 22	1979 09 30
181	सी.एम./एल-7237 1978 09 22	दायरवे इंडिया अलवर-301001	पावोसी रोधिन कबल (1100 बो तक की ब्रान्डता के लिए IS 694-1977	-यथोपरि-	-यथोपरि-
182	सी.एम./एल-7254 1978 10 03	नेशनल इर्जा क लि , मद्रास	सरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) IS . 226-1975	एम ओ 2218 दिनांक 1981 08 22	-यथोपरि-
183	सी.एम./एल-725 1978 10 03	नेशनल एग्री केमिकल्स इंडस्ट्रीज, पटना-800013 (बिहार)	बी एच सी (एच सी एच) IS . परिक्षण पूर्ण IS 561-1978	-यथोपरि-	1979 10 15
184	सी.एम./एल-7278 1978 10 18	माकेवाल प्रा लि., भुवनेश्वर-751010 उड़ीसा	ताबा मस्केट तकनीक IS 261-1966	-यथोपरि-	1979 10 31
185	सी.एम./एल-7282 1978 10 16	हिन्दुस्तान रोलिंग एंड बायर्स प्रा लि , सातपत (हरियाणा)	सामान्य इर्जा नियरी कार्यों के लिए गुडुस्तान के तार IS 280-1978	एम ओ . 2218 दिनांक 1981 08 22	1979 10 31
186	सी.एम./एल-7287 1978 10 20	नागार्जुन एग्री एंड स्टैल्स कार्पा, जिला-गुडुर (आ प्रा )	कार्बोरिल ड्रापा IS 7122-1973	-यथोपरि-	-यथोपरि-
187	सी.एम./एल-7289 1978 10 20	सामाधुर केमिकल्स कायम्बलुर-641021	बा एच सी (एच सा एच) ड प IS 561-1978	-यथोपरि-	-यथोपरि-
188	सी.एम./एल-7296 1978 10 30	जेम प्लास्ट प्रा लि जयपुर-302013	पेत्रजल प्रोति क लिए अन्नमयुक्त का पा सा पाइप IS 1985-1968	-यथोपरि-	-यथोपरि-
189	सी.एम./एल-7298 1978 10 30	ए क इंडस्ट्रीज, हावडा	डार कसोजर (द्रव नियमित) IS 3564-1975	-यथोपरि-	-यथोपरि-
190	सी.एम./एल-7303 1978 10 30	जे के डे कलकत्ता-700001 (पं ब )	गैस परीक्षण करने वाले ज्वाला सुरक्षा सैम्प, प्रकार जी एल 60 IS 7577-1975	-यथोपरि-	1979 11 15

1	2	3	4	5	6
191 स.एम/एल-7304 1978 11 03	जायल रबड़ इंडस्ट्रिज उधना-394210 (गुजरात)	शल्य चिकित्सा के लिए रबड़ के वस्तुओं के IS : 4148-1967	एस.ओ. 2270 दिनांक 1981 08 29	1979 11-15	
192 स.एम/एल-7308 1978 11 03	इंद्रावदन ऐंजेसीज पुणे-411011 (महाराष्ट्र)	रंजक आधारित फाउंटन पेन का का स्याहा IS : 1221-1979	- यथोपरि-	- यथोपरि-	
193 स.एम/एल-7311 1978 11 03	इय्यप्रसन्न इंजिनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रिज कोयम्बतूर-641037	बिजली का एक फेज लघु एंसें और यूनिवर्सल मोटर्स IS : 996-1964	- यथोपरि-	- यथोपरि-	
194 स.एम/एल-7329 1978 11 08	विक्टर टेक्नोलॉजीज निरूपुर-638602 (त.सा.)	सादा बने सूत बनाने प्रकार (क) गोल-गला छोटा बाह (घरएनएस) (ख) गोल-गला, बाजू रहित तंग कंधा पट्टियों वाला IS : 4964 (भाग 2)-1975	- यथोपरि-	- यथोपरि-	
195 स.एम/एल-7337 1978 11 13	जार्जिन विक्टर लि, धनबाद (बिहार)	जाला सह पिछले काब के निलखा बस्त लैम्प, 250 वा प्रकार ई संख्या 1372 वर्ग 3- IS : 2206 (भाग 1)-1962	एस.ओ. 2270 दिनांक 1981 08 29	1979 11 15	
196 स.एम/एल-7339 1978 11 13	मिनरल ब्रूल मैन्यू (इंडिया) प्रा. लि., जिला-सहभूम (बिहार)	उष्मा रोधन के लिए धनाबद्ध खनिज और धातु सन उन प्रकार 1 बुर्ल खनिज और धातुमल उन IS : 3677-1973	- यथोपरि-	- यथोपरि-	
197 स.एम/एल-7345 1968 11 21	केको ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन कोल्हापुर-416001 (महाराष्ट्र)	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए सतत गति के आंतरिक दहन इंजनो का कार्यकारिता IS : 1601-1960	- यथोपरि-	1979-11-30	

[सं. सं.एम/13:14]

ए. एस. चामा, अपर महानिदेशक

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## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. (CM/L—)	Licensee	Product & IS : No.	S.O. No. & Date of the Gazette Notifying Grant of licences	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
LICENCES LAPSED					
1.	CM/L—259 1961-01-13	G.M.C. Himco Inds. Ltd. Delhi-110007	18-Litre square tins— IS : 916—1975	S.O. 340 dt 1961-02-11	Renewal was deferred after 1979-07-15 the licence now stands lapsed after that date
2.	CM/L—463 1962-10-11	Basant Prasn & Co., Baruipur (W.B.)	Normal duty air-break switches and composite units of air-break switches and fuses— IS : 4064—1967	S.O. 3518 dt. 1962-11-24	Renewal was deferred after 1978-11-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
3.	CM/L—481 1962-11-29	Government Central Lock Factory (Directorate of Inds. Govt. of West Bengal) Bara-gachia, Distt Howrah	Brass padlocks— IS : 275—1961 ; and M type brass pad locks— IS : 1018—1961	—	Renewal was deferred after 1978-11-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date

4. CM/L—1095 1965-06-08	Trichy Steel Re-rolling Mills Ltd., Tiruchurappally-4 (T.N.)	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977—1975	S.O. 2403 dt 1965-07-31	Lapsed after 1979-12-15
5. CM/L—1194 1966-01-10	The Bengal Machinery Co Pvt Ltd., Calcutta-700046	Flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals IS : 774—1971	S.O. 525 dt 1966-02-19	Renewal was deferred after 1978-08-15, the licence now stands after that date
6. CM/L—1359 1966-11-30	Skytone Electricals (India) Faridabad (Haryana)	Polyethylene insulated cables for voltages upto and including 1100 volts— IS : 1596—1977	S.O. 3923 dt 1966-12-24	Lapsed after 1979-11-30
7. CM/L—1456 1967-06-14	Basant Pran & Co., Baraipur (W.B.)	Rewireable type electric fuse units, 15 amperes, 250 volts design 'HC' - IS : 2086—1963	S.O. 2650 dt 1967-08-05	Renewal was deferred after 1978-11-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
8. CM/L—1526 1967-09-15	Insecticides & Allied Chemicals, Madras-600045	BHC (HCH) DP— IS : 561—1978	S.O. 3733 dt 1967-10-21	Renewal was deferred after 1978-10-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
9. CM/L—1753 1968-07-23	Ramchander Heeralal Howrah-3	Structural steel standard quality) IS : 226—1975	S.O. 3150 dt 1968-09-14	Lapsed after 1979-12-31
10. CM/L—1762 1968-09-05	National Metal Inds. Indore City	-do-	S.O. 3958 dt 1968-11-09	Lapsed after 1979-07-31
11. CM/L—1981 1969-05-29	Hindustan Gum and Chemicals Ltd, Bhiwani (Haryana)	Gaur Gum— IS : 3988—1967	S.O. 2551 dt 1969-06-28	Renewal was deferred after 1977-05-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
12. CM/L—2101 1969-09-30	Nandi Provender Mills (Prop : Dhanpati Mal Jwala Dass Feed Mills), New Delhi-110015	Compoundeds feeds for cattle— IS : 2052—1975	S.O. 4310 dt 1969-10-25	Lapsed after 1979-09-30
13. CM/L—2231 1970-02-03	Bharat Pulverising Mills Ltd, Madras 600019 (T.N.)	Aldrin DP— IS : 1308—1974	S.O. 1235 dt 1970-04-04	Renewal was deferred after 1978-09-30 ; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
14. CM/L—2261 1970-02-25	The Tannery & Footwear Corpn, of India Ltd, Kanpur	Safety boots and shoes for minors' and heavy metal Industries— IS : 1989—1973	S.O. 1235 dt 1970-04-04	Renewal was deferred after 1978-01-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
15. CM/L—2298 1970-03-31	Tropical Agro-Systems Pvt. Ltd, Madras-600052 (T.N.)	DDT dusting powders— IS : 564—1975	S.O. 1508 dt 1970-04-25	Renewal was deferred after 1979-03-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
16. CM/L—2462 1970-11-30	Hindustan Gum and Chemicals Ltd, Bhiwani (Haryana)	Gaur meal as livestock feed IS : 4193—1967	S.O. 3593 dt 1971-10-02	Renewal was deferred after 1977-05-31 ; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
17. CM/L—2808 1971-11-11	Singh Engg Works Pvt. Ltd., Kanpur	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 403 dt 1972-02-05	Lapsed after 1979-11-15
18. CM/L—3081 1972-06-01	Basant Pran & Co., Baraipur (WB)	Enclosed distribution fuse-boards, 16 amperes, 250 volts with rewireable type fuse bases and carriers— IS : 2675—1966	S.O. 1557 dt 1973-06-02	Renewal was deferred after 1978-11-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
19. CM/L—3155 1972-09-15	Allied Resins & Chemicals Ltd, 74 Parganas (W.B.)	Hexamethylenetetramine (Hexamine)— IS : 4306—1973	S.O. 511 dt 1974-07-23	Renewal was deferred after 1978-09-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
20. CM/L—3230 1972-11-28	P.N.M. Company, Erode	Malathion EC— IS : 2567—1978	S.O. 1700 dt 1973-06-16	Renewal was deferred after 1975-12-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
21. CM/L—3289 1973-01-08	Flite Products, Calicut-673005 (Kerala)	Desiccate coconut— IS : 966—1975	S.O. 1798 dt 1974-07-20	Lapsed after 1978-01-15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
22. CM/L—3309 1973-01-08	Pathankot Inds. Pvt. Ltd., Pathankot	Plywood tea-chest battens— IS : 10 (Pt III)—1974	S.O. 1798 dt 1974-07-20		Renewal was deferred after 1978-09-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
23. CM/L—3358 1973-03-12	Jessors Comb Inds. Co., Calcutta-700099	Low density polyethylene pipes for potable ware supplies— IS : 3076—1968	S.O. 955 dt 1975-03-29		Renewal was deferred after 1978-09-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
24. CM/L—3361 1973-03-14	Arun Engg. Inds. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay-400056	Single phase small ac and universal electrical motors— IS : 996—1964	-do-		Renewal was deferred after 1978-10-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
25. CM/L—3367 1973-03-27	Vinyl Cable Industries, Madras-600058 (T.N.)	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts— IS : 694—1977	S.O. 955 dt 1975-03-29		Renewal was deferred after 1979-03-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
26. CM/L—3521 1973-08-20	Lara Luminac Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta-700029	Ballasts for fluorescent lamps upto and including 40 watt rating IS : 1534 (Pt I)—1967	S.O. 1388 dt 1975-05-03		Renewal was deferred after 1978-08-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
27. CM/L—3528 1973-08-30	Fertichem (India), Pondicherry-605009 (T.N.)	BHC (HCH) DP— IS : 561—1978	-do-		Renewal was deferred after 1977-08-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
28. CM/L—4121 1975-01-08	Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Ltd., Tiruchirapalli-4	Carbon steel cast billet ingots for re-rolling into structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 6914—1978	S.O. 2465 dt 1976-07-10		Lapsed after 1979-12-15
29. CM/L—4136 1975-01-10	Bieco Lawrie Ltd., Calcutta-700023 (W.B.)	Three-phase induction motors— IS : 325—1978	-do-		Renewal was deferred after 1979-01-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
30. CM/L—4154 1975-01-22	Madhusudan Industries, Madras-600001 (T.N.)	DDT EC— IS : 633—1975	-do-		Renewal was deferred after 1979-01-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
31. CM/L—4185 1975-01-30	The Indian Cable Co. Ltd. Poona-411013	Shot firing cables— IS : 5950—1971	-do-		Renewal was deferred after 1978-12-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
32. CM/L—4192 1975-01-30	Madhusudan Industries, Madras-600001 (T.N.)	DDT WDPC— IS : 565—1975	-do-		Renewal was deferred after 1979-01-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
33. CM/L—4241 1975-02-26	Western Ministeel Ltd., Bombay-400080	Case hardening steels— IS : 4432—1967	S.O. 2473 dt 1976-07-10		Lapsed after 1977-03-31
34. CM/L—4262 1975-03-20	Eltex Engg. Corpn Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore 641006 (T.N.)	Horizontal centrifugal pumps for clear, cold fresh water— IS : 1520—1972	-do-		Renewal was deferred after 1979-03-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
35. CM/L—4304 1975-04-10	Hindustan Kokaku Wire Ltd., Faridabad (Haryana)	Mild steel wires, strips and tapes for armouring cables— IS : 3975—1967	S.O. 3550 dt 1976-10-09		Lapsed after 1977-04-15
36. CM/L—4342 1975-04-25	Madhusudan Industries, Madras-600081 (T.N.)	DDT dusting powders— IS : 564—1975	-do-		Renewal was deferred after 1978-04-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
37. CM/L—4361 1975-05-09	J.J. Electrical Inds., Calcutta-700001	Rewireable type electric fuse units, 15 amperes, 250 volts design 'HC'— IS : 2086—1963	S.O. 3623 dt 1976-10-16		Renewal was deferred after 1979-05-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
38. CM/L—4362 1975-05-09	-do-	Normal duty air-break switch- es and composite units of air-break switches and fuses— IS : 4064—1967	-do-		-do-
39. CM/L—4367 1975-05-09	Bengal Reed & Allied Products Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta-700001	Cotton combs for use in jute looms IS : 1938—1974	-do-		-do-
40. CM/L—4419 1975-06-05	Sterling Pesticides Tiruchirapalli-620015	DDT dusting powders— IS : 564—1974	S.O. 3073 dt 1975-09-13		Renewal was deferred after 1978-05-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
41. CM/L—4451 1975-06-30	Delton Cables Inds Pvt. Faridabad (Haryana)	PVC insulated cables for work- ing voltages upto and inclu- ding 1100 volts— IS : 694—1977	S.O.3073 dt 1975-09-13	Renewal was deferred after 1979-06-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
42. CM/L—4454 1975-06-30	Madhusudan Industries, Madras-600001 (T.N.)	BHC (HCH) WDPC— IS : 562—1978	-do-	Renewal was deferred after 1978-07-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
43. CM/L—4458 1975-06-30	Excel Industries Coim- batore-641025 (T.N.)	Three-phase induction motors— IS : 325—1978	-do-	Renewal was deferred after 1977-06-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
44. CM/L—4515 1975-07-28	B.S.J. Foundries & Howrah	Cast iron fittings for pressure, pipes, for water gas and sewage— IS : 1538 (Pts I to XXIII)—1976	S.O. 3914 dt 1976-10-30	Renewal was deferred after 1979-09-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
45. CM/L—4539 1975-08-11	Allied Chemical Inds., Gauhati-781031	BHC (HCH) WDPC— IS : 562—1972	S.O. 428 dt 1977-02-05	Renewal was deferred after 1978-08-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
46. CM/L—4545 1975-08-11	Madhusudan Industries, Madras-600081	BHC (HCH) DP— IS : 561—1978	S.O. 428 dt. 1977-02-05	Renewal was deferred after 1978-07-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
47. CM/L—4551 1975-08-11	R.K.K.R. Steel Pvt. Ltd. Madras-600001	Structural steel (ordinary-qua- lity)— IS : 1977—1975	S.O. 428 dt 1977-02-05	Renewal was deferred after 1978-07-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
48. CM/L—4553 1975-08-11	Sri Ganesh Pulverising Mills, Salem-636008 (TN)	DDT dusting powders— IS : 564—1975	-do-	Renewal was deferred after 1979-07-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
49. CM/L—4564 1975-08-11	Durga Mfg Co., Calcutta- 700002	Asbestos cement bldg. pipes and fittings of 50, 63.5, 76.2, 100, and 152.4 mm internal dia— IS : 1626—1960	-do-	Renewal was deferred after 1976-08-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
50. CM/L—4606 1975-08-29	Amin Chand Pyare Lal, Jullundur City	Gun metal gate, globe and check valves for general purposes— IS : 778—1971	-do-	Renewal was deferred after 1979-09-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
51. CM/L—4685 1975-09-29	Doorvani Cable Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore—560048	Cable for motor vehicles— IS : 2465—1969	S.O. 832 dt 1977-03-19	Renewal was deferred after 1979-09-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
52. CM/L—4692 1975-09-29	Oriental Engg Works (P) Ltd., Yamunanagar (Haryana)	Sluice valves for water works purposes 50 to 300 mm sizes— IS : 780—1969	-do-	Renewal was deferred after 1978-10-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
53. CM/L—4874 1975-12-04	Madan Lal Jwala Prasad, Calcutta-700007	Laminated jute bags for pack- ing fertilizers— IS : 7406—1974	S.O. 3083 dt 1977-10-08	Lapsed after 1979-11-30	
54. CM/L—4972 1976-01-23	Shiva Engg Works Cal- cutta-700001	Sluice valves for water work purposes 50 to 300 mm sizes— IS : 780—1979	S.O. 1312 dt 1977-05-07	Lapsed after 1979-10-31	
55. CM/L—5107 1976-03-31	International Tea-chest Inds., Calcutta	Plywood tea-chest metal fitt- ings— IS : 10 (Pt IV)—1976	S.O. 12 dt 1979-01-06	Renewal was deferred after 1979-04-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
56. CM/L—5189 1975-05-10	Avee Iron & Steel Works Pvt. Ltd., Bombay- 400009	Structural steel (ordinary— quality)— IS : 1977—1975	S.O. 954 dt 1979-03-17	Renewal was deferred after 1979-05-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
57. CM/L—5237 1976-05-21	S.S. Enterprises, Lucknow-4	Protective helmets for scooter and motor cycle riders— IS : 4151—1976	S.O. 954 dt 1979-03-17	Lapsed after 1979-10-31	
58. CM/L—5362 1976-07-14	Bharat Minerals & Che- micals Co. Calcutta	BHC (HCH) DP— IS : 561—1978	S.O. 1226 dt 1979-04-14	Renewal was deferred after 1977-07-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	

1	2	3	4	5	6
59. CM/L—7410 1976-08-05	Bharat Minorals & Chemicals Co. Calcutta	Aldrin DP— IS : 1308—1973	S.O. 3548 dt. 1979-10-20	Renewal was deferred after 1977-07-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
60. CM/L—5411 1976-08-05	-do-	DDT EC— IS : 633—1975	-do-	-do-	
61. CM/L—5412 1976-08-05	do	Aldrin EC— IS : 1307—1973	-do-	-do-	
62. CM/L—5419 1976-08-09	Navyug Steel Inds., Bombay	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226—1975	-do-	Renewal was deferred after 1978-08-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
63. CM/L—5479 1976-09-06	Aocbeben Steel Pvt Ltd., Yamunanagar 135001	do-	S.O. 3549 dt. 1979-10-20	Renewal was deferred after 1978-08-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
64. CM/L—5511 1976-09-20	The Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd., Jamshed- pur-831008	Structural steel (ordinary— quality)— IS : 1977—1975	do-	Lapsed after 1979-09-15	
65. CM/L—5519 1976-09-24	Radha Engg Industries, Coimbatore-641021 (TN)	Three-phase induction motors— IS : 325—1978	-do-	Renewal was deferred after 1978-09-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
66. CM/L—5558 1976-10-04	Hindustan Bobbin Inds., Calcutta-700067	Shuttles for jhessian & sack- ing looms— IS : 1186—1971; Shuttles for automatic cap changing jute looms— IS : 2784—1971; Shuttles for jute broad looms— IS : 2910—1971	S.O. 3550 dt. 1979-10-20	-do-	
67. CM/L—5586 1976-10-25	India Fibre, Delhi-110052	Protective helmets for scooter and motor cycle riders— IS : 4151—1976	-do-	Renewal was deferred after 1977-10-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
68. CM/L—5607 1976-10-29	Sidhartha Ferro Alloys Ltd., P.S. Serampore, Distt Hooghly (W.B.)	Steel ingots and billets for for production of laminated springs (railway rolling stock)— (IS : 8054—1976	S.O. 3550 dt. 1979-10-20	Renewal was deferred after 1979-10-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
69. CM/L—5608 1976-10-29	-do-	Steel ingots and billets for the the production of volute, helical and laminated spr- ings for automotive sus- pension— IS : 8051—1976	-do-	-do-	
70. CM/L—5612 1976-11-02	Bharat Engg. Co., Delhi-110052	Piston rings (excluding chro- mium plated) for IC engi- nes upto and including 108 mm size— IS : 5791—1970	S.O. 3761 dt. 1979-11-17	Renewal was deferred after 1977-11-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
71. CM/L—5662 1976-11-24	General Rubber & Latex Industries, Madras- 600019	Cycle tyres, Grade I & 2— IS : 2414—1969	-do-	Lapsed after 1979-11-15	
72. CM/L—5749 1976-12-31	Abjanabh Inds Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta-700007	Flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals— IS : 774—1971	S.O. 3762 dt. 1979-11-17	Lapsed after 1979-09-30	
73. CM/L—5755 1976-12-31	Vinyl Cables Industries, Madras-600058	Cables for motor vehicles— IS : 2465—1969	-do-	Renewal was deferred after 1978-12-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
74. CM/L—5773 1977-01-07	Fertichem (India) Pondi- chery-605009 (T.N.)	DDT dusting powders— IS : 564—1975	S.O. 420 dt. 1980-02-23	Renewal was deferred after 1977-12-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
75. CM/L—5774 1977-01-07	Concord Industries. Saidapatt Taluk, 600069 (T.N.)	BHC (HCH) DP— IS : 561—1978	-do-	Renewal was deferred after 1978-01-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	

1	2	3	4	5	6
76. CM/L—5947 1977-03-21	Hawai Kila Industries, Gurgaon (Haryana)	Domestic pressure cookers— IS : 2347—1974	S.O. 787 dt. 1980-03-29		Lapsed after 1979-02-28
77. CM/L—6080 1977-05-04	Hindustan Insulation (P) Ltd., Faridabad (Har- yana)	PVC insulated cables for work- ing voltages upto and in- cluding 1100 V— IS : 694—1977	S.O. 283 dt. 1981-01-24		Renewal was deferred after 1978-05-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
78. CM/L—6141 1077-05-31	Farm Chemicals, Muza- ffarnagar (U.P.)	Malathion EC— IS : 2567—1978	S.O. 283 dt. 1981-01-24		Lapsed after 1979-05-31
79. CM/L—6153 1977-06-09	Coomandal Indag Pro- ducts Pvt. Ltd., Madras-600019 (T.N.)	Toxaphene EC— IS : 7946—1976	S.O. 284 dt. 1981-01-24		Renewal was deferred after 1979-06-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
80. CM/L—6159 1977-06-14	Raja Plastics, Faridabad	Protective helmets for scooter and motor cycle riders— IS : 4151—1976	-do-		Renewal was deferred after 1978-06-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
81. CM/L—6184 1977-06-22	Unidoor Cables, Jaipur	Cables for motor vehicles— IS : 2465—1969	-do-		Lapsed after 1979-06-30
82. CM/L—6192 1977-06-22	Malabar Beedi Factory, Bangalore—560001	Bidis— IS : 1925—1974	-do-		Renewal was deferred after 1978-06-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
83. CM/L—6193 1977-06-22	Indian Crafts & Inds., Kanpur (U.P.)	Safety boots and shoes for miners' and heavy metal industries— IS : 1989—1975	-do-		Lapsed after 1979-11-15
84. CM/L—6203 1977-06-30	Anti Surge Fuses & Lamps, Bangalore— 560018	Automobile lamps— IS : 1606—1966	-do-		Renewal was deferred after 1978-06-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
85. CM/L—6207 1977-06-30	Calcutta Industrial Cor- poration, Faridabad	Protective helmets for scooter and motor cycle riders— IS : 4151—1976	-do-		-do-
86. CM/L—6215 1977-06-30	Pesticides India, Udaipur- 313001	Dichlorvos EC— IS : 5277—1978	-do-		-do-
87. CM/L—6256 1977-07-20	Darison Chemical Corpn., Calcutta-700024	BHC (HCH) EC— IS : 632—1972	S.O. 754 dt. 1981-03-07		Renewal was deferred after 1978-07-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
88. CM/L—6417 1977-09-21	Haryana Steel & Alloys Ltd., Murthal (Sonapat)	Carbon steel cast billet ingots for re-rolling into structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 6914—1978	S.O. 920 dt. 1981-03-21		Lapsed after 1979-09-30
89. CM/L—6445 1977-10-07	Bharatiya Metal Smelting & Refining Corpn. Madras-600007	Rosin cored solder wire (acti- vated non-corrosive)— IS : 1921—1975	S.O. 921 dt. 1981-03-21		Renewal was deferred after 1978-10-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
90. CM/L—6453 1977-10-12	Comsales Industries, Madras	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy for utensils IS : 921—1975	S.O. 921 dt. 1981-03-21		Lapsed after 1979-10-15
91. CM/L—6472 1977-10-19	Bestobell India Ltd., Calcutta	Enclosures for flameproof equipment— IS : 2148—1968	-do-		Renewal was deferred after 1978-10-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
92. CM/L—6498 1977-10-31	Premier Enterprises, Howrah	Plywood tea-chest metal fitt- ings— IS : 10 (Pt IV)—1976	-do-		-do-
93. CM/L—6572 1977-12-08	Acipods India, Allaha- bad-211004	Industrial safety helmets— IS : 2925—1975	S.O. 1222 dt. 1981-04-18		Renewal was deferred after 1978-12-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date
94. CM/L—6578 1977-12-20	Tube Products of India (Prop: Tube Investments of India Ltd. (Madras-54)	Steel tubes for mechanical and general engineering pur- poses— IS : 3601—1966	-do-		Lapsed after 1979-12-31
95. CM/L—6581 1977-12-20	-do-	Steel tubes for automotive purposes— IS : 3074—1965	-do-		-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
96. CM/L—6654 1978-01-10	East India Commercial Co. P Ltd., Eluru (A.P.)	Jute sacking and sacking cloth IS : 1943—1964; & IS : 2566—1965	S.O. 1615 dt. 1981-05-30	Renewal was deferred after 1979-01-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
97. CM/L—6689 1978-01-24	Acripods India, Allaha- bad-211004	Protective helmets for scooter and motor cycle riders— IS : 4151—1976	S.O. 1615 dt. 1981-05-30	Renewal was deferred after 1979-01-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
98. CM/L—6720 1978-01-31	Tudiyalur Co-op Agricul- tural Services Ltd., Coimbatore	Endosulfan EC— IS : 4323—1967	-do-	-do-	
99. CM/L—6775 1978-02-27	-do-	Toxaphene EC— IS : 7946—1976	S.O. 1661 dt. 1981-06-06	Renewal was deferred after 1979-02-28; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
100. CM/L—6816 1978-02-28	Ajanta Iron & Steel Co. P. Ltd., Delhi	Cold twisted steel bars for con- crete reinforcement— IS : 1786—1966	-do-	Lapsed after 1979-03-15	
101. CM/L—6827 1978-03-03	General Machine Tools & Engg Works, New Delhi	Ball valves (horizontal plun- ger type) including floats for water supply purposes— IS : 1703—1977	S.O. 1664 dt. 1981-06-06	Lapsed after 1979-03-15	
102. CM/L—6848 1978-03-13	-do-	Cast copper alloy screw-down bib taps and stop valves for for water services— IS : 781—1977	-do-	-do-	
103. CM/L—6871 1978-03-20	Safety Sales & Services, Howrah-711101	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts— IS : 694—1977	-do-	Renewal was deferred after 1979-03-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date	
104. CM/L—6979 1978-04-26	Asian Chemicals Works, Bombay.	Sodium saccharin, food grade IS : 5354—1969	S.O. 1725 dt. 1981-06-13	Lapsed after 1979-04-30	
105. CM/L—7023 1978-05-30	J.K. Batteries, Bhopal	Dry batteries for flashlights— IS : 203—1972	S.O. 2003 dt. 1981-07-25	Lapsed after 1979-05-31	
106. CM/L—7253 1978-10-03	Shri Amrit Bachan Saw Mills, Yamunanagar (Haryana)	Plywood tea-chest battens— IS : 10 (Pt III)—1974	S.O. 2218 dt. 1981-08-22	Lapsed after 1979-09-30	
107. CM/L—7295 1978-10-30	Marigold Paints, Vallabh Vidyanagar-388120 (Gujarat)	Ready mixed paints, red oxide zinc chrome priming— IS : 2074—1962	-do-	Lapsed after 1979-10-31	
108. CM/L—7305 1978-11-03	Plastipeel Chemicals & Plastics Pvt. Ltd, Thane	Oil cutting, soluble— IS : 1115—1973	S.O. 2270 dt. 1981-08-29	Lapsed after 1979-11-15	
109. CM/L—7328 1978-11-08	Shah Hosieries, Tirupur- 638602 (T.N.)	Plain knitted cotton vests— Is : 4964 (Pt II)—1975	-do-	-do-	
110. CM/L—7344 1978-11-15	Plastipeel Chemicals & Plastics Pvt. Ltd., Thane	Paint remover, solvent type, non flammable— IS : 430—1972	-do-	-do-	
111. CM/L—7434 1978-12-26	New All Engineers, Raj- kot-360003 (Gujarat)	Horizontal centrifugal pumps for clear, cold, fresh water for agricultural purposes— IS : 6595—1972	S.O. 2276 dt. 1981-08-29	Lapsed after 1979-12-31	
LICENCES DEFERRED					
112. CM/L—86 1958-04-24	Surma Match & Inds., Karimganj (Assam)	Plywood tea-chest panels— IS : 10 (Pt II)—1976	S.O. 758 dt. 1958-05-10	Deferred After 1979-01-31	
113. CM/L—351 1961-10-31	Bharat Wood Works Pvt. Ltd Kamrup (Assam)	Tea-chest plywood panels— IS : 10 (Pt II)—1976	S.O. 2708 dt. 1961-11-18	1979-08-31	
114. CM/L—406 1962-04-25	Ganges Plywood Mfg. Co. P. Ltd., Calcutta	-do-	S.O. 1509 dt. 1962-05-19	1979-09-15	
115. CM/L—546 1963-06-05	Varat Timber Assam Pvt. Ltd., Tinsukia (Assam)	-do-	S.O. 2036 dt. 1963-07-20	1979-04-30	
116. CM/L—570 1963-08-23	Radio & Electricals Mfg Co. Ltd., Bangalore- 560018	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V IS : 694—1977	S.O. 2719 dt. 1963-09-21	1978-01-31	



1	2	3	4	5	6
117.	CM/L—1138 1965-09-08	Shiva Durga Iron Works (P) Ltd. Howrah	Sluice valves for water-works purposes (50 to 300 mm size)— IS : 780—1969	S.O. 3324 dt. 1965-10-23	1979-09-30
118.	CM/L—1289 1966-06-30	Parshruam Pottery Works Co. Ltd., Thangadh (Gujarat)	Vitreous sanitary appliances (Vitreous China)— IS : 2556 (Pts I to XIII)— 1967	S.O. 2248 dt. 1966-07-30	1979-07-15
119.	CM/L—1440 1967-05-15	Singhal Pesticides, Agra (U.P.)	Chlordane DP— IS : 2864—1973	S.O. 2080 dt. 1967-06-24	1979-11-15
120.	CM/L—2107 1969-10-14	Great Indian Plywood Mfg. Co., Calcutta	Tea-chest metal fittings— IS : 10 (Pt IV)—1976	S.O. 4849 dt. 1969-12-06	1979-10-15
121.	CM/L—2391 1970-06-18	Shah Medical & Surgical Co. Ltd., Baroda- 390001	Needles, hypodermic IS : 3317—1965	S.O. 57 dt. 1971-01-02	1979-08-31
122.	CM/L-2645 1971-03-30	Sibsagar Forest Products, Sibsagar (Assam)	Plywood tea-chest panels— IS : 10 (Pt II)—1976	S.O. 2405 dt. 1971-06-19	1979-11-15
123.	CM/L—2810 1971-11-12	Makali Engg Works, Howrah	Sluice valves for water works purposes (50 to 300 mm size)— IS : 780—1969; and Sluice valves for water- works purposes (350 to 1200 mm size)— IS : 2906—1969	S.O. 403 dt. 1972-02-05	1979-09-30
124.	CM/L—2917 1972-02-16	Assam Plywood Products Distt Lakhimpur (Assam)	Plywood tea-chest battens— IS : 10 (Pt III)—1974	S.O. 2801 dt. 1972-10-14	1973-02-15
125.	CM/L—2970 1972-03-10	Jupitor Glass Works, New Delhi	Apparatus for the determi- nation of fat by Gerber method-Part I Butyrome- ters and stoppers— IS : 1223 (Pt I)—1970	S.O. 887 dt. 1973-03-24	1979-10-31
126.	CM/L—3076 1972-05-31	Sree Manjunatha Pul- verisers, Yeswanthpur, Bangalore	BHC (HCH)—DP— IS : 561—1978	S.O. 3308 dt. 1972-10-21	1979-11-30
127.	CM/L—3093 1972-07-03	P. Rakesh Electrical Works, New Delhi	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages upto and inclu- ding 1100 volts— IS : 1554 (Pt I)—1976	S.O. 1948 dt. 1973-07-14	1979-03-31
128.	CM/L—3126 1972-08-21	Standard Electric Appli- ances, Tuticorin	Storage type automatic elec- tric water heaters— IS : 2082—1965	S.O. 3471 dt. 1973-12-15	1979-11-30
129.	CM/L—3135 1972-08-21	Kehr Surgical & Allied Products P. Ltd., Kanpur (U.P.)	Detachable blades for surgi- cal scalpals— IS : 3319—1973	S.O. 3471 dt. 1973-12-15	1979-09-30
130.	CM/L—3197 1972-10-27	Madarihat Veneer Inds., Distt Jalpaiguri (W.B.)	Plywood tea-chest panels— IS : 10 (Pt II)—1976	S.O. 846 dt. 1974-03-30	1979-11-30
131.	CM/L—3561 1973-09-28	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Delhi-110042	Cold twisted steel bars for concrete reinforcement— IS : 1786—1966	S.O. 1389 dt 1975-05-03	1979-09-30
132.	CM/L—3578 1973-10-26	Orissa Industries Ltd., Calcutta	Vitreous sanitary appliances (Vitreous China)— IS : 2556—1973	S.O. 1556 dt. 1975-05-17	1978-06-30
133.	CM/L—3619 1973-11-30	Singh Engg Works (P) Ltd. Kanpur (U.P.)	Carbon steel cast bollet ingots for re-rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality) - IS : 6915—1978	S.O. 1602 dt. 1975-05-24	1979-02-15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
134. CM/L—4030 1974-11-05	Chandra's Chemical Enterprises (Pvt.) Ltd., 24 Parganas (W.B.)	Permanent rubber based adhesive for footwear Industry— IS : 4663—1968	S.O. 2022 dt 1976-06-19		1979-11-15
135. CM/L—4308 1975-04-14	Nisha Industries, Jaipur	Unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies— IS : 4985—1968	S.O. 3550 dt 1976-10-09		1979-08-31
136. CM/L—4339 1975-04-25	Alpha Dynamic Products Pvt. Ltd , Udhna, Distt. Surat, (Gujarat)	Single phase small ac and universal electric motors . . IS : 996—1964	S.O. 3550 dt 1976-10-09		1978-09-30
137. CM/L—4598 1975-08-29	Geeta Iron & Brass Works Pvt. Ltd., Bajuva, Distt. Baroda	Underground fire hydrant, sluice valve-type— IS : 909—1975	S.O. 428 dt 1977-02-05		1978-08-31
138. CM/L—4647 1975-09-17	Englass Industries, Sonopat (Haryana)	Clinical thermometers— IS : 3055 (Pt I)—1977	S.O. 832 dt 1977-03-19		1979-11-15
139. CM/L—4690 1975-09-29	Assam Tin Mfg Co. P. Ltd., Gauhati	Tea-chest metal fittings— IS : 10 (Pt IV)—1976	-do-		1979-10-15
140. CM/L—4776 1975-10-31	Sangam Electrical & Mechanical Inds Pvt. Ltd., Sangli (Maharashtra)	Horizontal centrifugal pumps for clear, cold, fresh water for agricultural purposes— IS : 6595—1972	S.O. 1148 dt 1977-04-16		1979-10-31
141. CM/L—4812 1975-11-24	Goverdhan Das P.A., Jullundur-144004	Ferrules for water purposes— IS : 2692—1964	S.O. 1147 dt 1977-04-16		1979-11-30
142. CM/L—4867 1975-12-04	India Burlap & Lamina- ting Works, Calcutta- 700007	Laminated jute bags for pa- cking fertilizers— IS : 7406—1974	S.O. 3083 dt 1977-10-08		1979-11-30
143. CM/L—5112 1976-03-31	Malhotra Scientific Glass Works, Ambala Cantt- 133001 (Haryana)	Apparatus for determination of fat by Gerber method- Part I—Butyrometers and stoppers— IS : 1223 (Pt I)—1970	S.O. 12 dt 1979-01-06		1979-07-31
144. CM/L—5225 1976-05-21	National Jute and Plastic Products, Gauhati- 781005 (Assam)	Laminated jute bags for pa- cking fertilizers— IS : 7406—1974	S.O. 954 dt 1979-03-17		1979-05-31
145. CM/L—5263 1976-05-28	Ahmedabad Mfg & Cali- co Printing Co. Ltd., Bombay-400074	Unplasticized PVC Pipes for potable water supplies— IS : 4985—1968	-do-		1979-10-15
146. CM/L—5281 1976-06-08	Indian Cable Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur-831003	Flexible trailing cables for use in querries and metallife- rous mines— IS : 1026—1966	S.O. 1274 dt 1979-04-21		1979-12-31
147. CM/L—5415 1976-08-05	Shri Kamakshi Agencies (P) Ltd., Trivendrum	Salt glazed stoneware pipes and fittings— IS : 651—1971	S.O. 3548 dt 1979-10-20		1979-07-31
148. CM/L—5431 1976-08-11	Nirmal Kumar Rungta & Co., Thana (Maha- rashtra)	Oil cutting, soluble— IS—1115—1973	-do-		1979-10-31
149. CM/L—5466 1976-09-03	Technocraft Industries, Bombay-400093 (Maharashtra)	Screwed closures for drums— IS : 1784—1977	S.O. 3549 dt 1979-10-20		1979-09-15
150. CM/L—5481 1975-09-08	Plyboards India, (A Divi- sion of Raffulla Tea & Inds. P. Ltd.), Tinsukia	Tea-chest plywood panels— IS : 10 (Pt II)—1976	-do-		-do-
151. CM/L—5588 1976-10-25	Machino Techno (Sales) Pvt Ltd., 24 Parganas (W.B.)	Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes— IS : 280—1978	S.O. 3550 dt 1979-10-20		1979-10-31
152. CM/L—5609 1976-10-29	Ureka Electric Co., 24 Parganas (W.B.)	Bulbs (lamps) for miner's cap lamps 4 V, 0.80 amp, argons gas filled— IS : 2596—1964	-do-		-do-
153. CM/L—5626 1976-11-05	Jitani Forest Products, Naharkatia (Assam)	Plywood tea-chest panels— IS : 10 (Pt II)—1976	S.O. 3761 dt 1979-11-17		1979-11-15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
154. CM/L—5663 1976-11-24	Navamani & Co., Colmbatore-641037	Three-phase induction motors IS : 325—1978	S.O. 3761 dt 1979-11-17	1979-12-15	
155. CM/L—5701 1976-12-10	Prakash & Co., New Delhi-110027	Cast copper alloy screw-down bib taps and stop valves for water services— IS : 781—1977	S.O. 3762 dt 1979-11-17	1979-12-15	
156. CM/L—5776 1977-01-97	East Coast Pesticides of Kishore Rice Mills, Berhampur	Malathion EC— IS : 2567—1973	S.O. 420 dt 1980-02-23	1979-01-15	
157. CM/L—5812 1977-01-17	S.D.'s Lab-Chem Industry Bombay-400067	Sunset yellow FCF, food grade— IS : 1695—1974	-do-	-do-	
158. CM/L—5813 1977-01-17	-do-	Amaranth, food grade— IS : 1696—1974	-do-	-do-	
159. CM/L—6022 1977-04-07	Devarsons Pvt Ltd., Ahmedabad-380023	Erythrosine food grade— IS : 1697—1974	S.O. 786 dt 1980-03-29	1979-04-15	
160. CM/L—6074 1977-04-29	The Guru Nanak Cement Pipe Workshop Co-op Indl. Society Ltd., Jandlala, Amritsar (Punjab)	Concrete pipes (with and without reinforcement)— IS : 458—1971	-do-	-do-	
161. CM/L—6127 1977-05-27	Khandelwal Jute Lamina- tors, Calcutta-700002	Laminated jute bags for packing fertilizers— IS : 7406—1974	S.O. 283 dt 1981-01-24	1979-05-21	
162. CM/L—6229 1977-07-08	Bhandari Capacitors Pvt. Ltd., Dewas (A.P.)	Shunt capacitors— IS : 2834—1964	S.O. 754 dt 1981-03-07	1979-07-15	
163. CM/L—6306 1977-07-28	Chhapolia & Maheshwari Bros, Patna	Performance of constant speed internal combustion engines for general purposes— IS : 1601—1980	-do-	1979-07-31	
164. CM/L—6377 1977-08-29	R.D. Verma & Co. P. Lgtd., Ghaziabad	Sluice valves for water-works purposes (50 to 300 mm size)— IS : 780—1969	S.O. 755 at 1981-03-07	1979-08-31	
165. CM/L—6391 1977-09-02	Nandanvan Mfrs & Traders (P) Ltd., Gwalior, Conductors, J.B. Mangha- ram Biscuits & Confec- tionery, Gwalior.	Biscuits— IS : 1011—1968	S.O. 920 dt 1981-03-21	1979-09-15	
166. CM/L—6455 1977-10-12	Kejriwal Auto Electric & Engg Works, Calcutta	Lead-acid storage batteries for motor vehicles— IS : 7372—1974	S.O. 921 dt 1981-03-21	1979-10-15	
167. CM/L—6460 1977-10-19	Hindustan Colour & Chemi- cal Industries, Bombay- 400013	Cement paint colour as required IS—5410—1969	-do-	1979-10-31	
168. CM/L—6467 1977-10-19	Fancy Knitting Works, Tirupur-638601 (T.N.)	Plain knitted cotton vests : Types : (a) Round-neck, short sleeves (RNS) (b) Round-neck, sleeveless with broad or narrow shoulders straps (RN) IS : 4964—(Pt II)—1975	-do-	-do-	
169. CM/L—6478 1977-10-26	Naha Industries (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Performance of constant speed internal combustion engines for general purposes IS : 1601—1960	-do-	-do-	
170. CM/L—6484 1977-10-28	Bharat Industries, Muzaffarpur	Horizontal centrifugal pumps for clear, cold fresh water for agricultural purposes— IS : 6595—1972	-do-	1979-10-15	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
171. CM/L—6523 1977-11-07	B.D. Steel Castings Ltd., Distt Thana (Maharashtra)	Carbon steel cast billets ingots for re-rolling into structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 6914—1978	S.O. 1223 dt 1981-04-18		1979-11-15
172. CM/L—6547 1977-11-23	General Plastics & Chemicals, Paints & Varnishes Division, Quilon-691004 (Kerala)	Anti-corrosive paints, brushing for ships' bottoms and hulls for red, chocolate and black colours— IS : 1404—1970	do		1979-11-30
173. CM/L—6665 1978-01-13	Sudershan Plywood Inds, Margherita (Assam)	Plywood for general purposes— IS : 303—1975	S.O. 1223 dt 1981-04-18		1979-01-15
174. CM/L—6978 1978-04-18	Arun Sabun Udyog Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur	Laundry soaps— IS : 285—1974	S.O. 1725 dt 1981-06-13		1979-04-30
175. CM/L—7016 1978-05-24	Foundry Chemical Inds., Patna	Sodium silicate for use in foundries— IS : 6773—1973	S.O. 20003 dt 1981-07-25 S.O. 2003 dt		1979-05-31
176. CM/L—7024 1978-05-30	Surma Veneer & Lami- nates Pvt. Ltd., Distt. Caochar (Assam)	Tea-chest plywood panels— IS : 10(Pt I)—1976	1981-07-25		-do-
177. CM/L—7142 1978-07-31	Runal Saw & Veneer Mills, Dibrugarh (Assam)	-do-	S.O. 2176 dt 1981-08-15		1979-08-15
178. CM/L—7184 1978-08-30	Surma Valley Saw Mills P. Ltd., P.O. Bhanga- bazar (Assam)	Plywood tea-chest battens— IS : 10 (Pt III)—1974	S.O. 2180 dt 1981-08-15		1979-09-15
179. CM/L—7200 1978-09-11	Super India Match Co P. Ltd., Silchar	-do-	S.O. 2215 dt 1981-08-22		-do-
180. CM/L—7230 1978-09-18	Orissa Textiles & Steels Ltd., Cuttack-753004	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226—1975	-do-		1979-09-30
181. CM/L—7237 1978-09-22	Wireway India Alwar- 301001	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts— IS : 694—1977	-do-		-do-
182. CM/L—7254 1978-10-03	National Engg Co. Ltd., Ltd., Madras	Structural steel (standard quality) IS : 226—1975	S.O. 2218 dt 1981-08-22		-do-
183. CM/L—7259 1978-10-03	National Agro Chemical Industries, Patna- 800013 (Bihar)	BHC (HCH) DP— IS : 561—1978	-do-		1979-10-15
184. CM/L—7278 1978-10-18	Makewell Pvt Ltd., Bhubaneswar-751010 (Orissa)	Copper sulphate, technical— IS : 261—1966	-do-		1979-10-31
185. CM/L—7282 1978-10-18	Hindustan Rolling & Wires Pvt. Ltd., Sonapat Haryana)	Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes— IS : 280—1978	S.O. 2218 dt 1981-08-22		1979-10-31
186. CM/L—7287 1978-10-20	Nagarjuna Agro & Steel Corp., Guntur Distt. (A.P.)	Carbaryl DP— IS : 7122—1973	-do-		-do-
187. CM/L—7289 1978-10-20	Samathur Chemicals, Coimbatore-641021 (T.N.)	BHC (HCH) DP— IS : 561—1978	-do-		-do-
188. CM/L—7296 1978-10-30	Gem Plast Pvt Ltd., Jaipur-302013	Unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies— IS : 4985—1968	-do-		-do-
189. CM/L—7298 1978-10-30	A.K. Industries, Howrah	Door closers (hydraulically regulated) IS : 3564—1975	-do-		-do-
190. CM/L—7303 1978-10-30	J K. Day & Sons, Calcutta-700001 (W.B.)	Gas testing flame safety lamps type GL 60— IS : 7577—1975	-do-		1979-11-15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
191. CM/L—7304 1978-11-03	Dial Rubber Industries, Udhana-394210 (Gujarat)	-Surgical rubber gloves— IS : 4148—1967	S.O. 2270 dt. 1981-08-29		1979-11-16
192. CM/L—7308 1978-11-03	Indravadan Agencies, Pune-411011 (Maharashtra)	Dye-based fountain pen inks -- IS : 1221—1971	-do-		-do-
193. CM/L—7311 1978-11-03	Dual Engineering Inds. Coimbatore-641037	Single phase small and universal electric motors - IS : 996—1964	-do-		-do-
194. CM/L—7329 1978-11-03	Victory Textiles, Tirupur-638602 (T.N.)	Plain knitted cotton vests: Types : (a) Round-neck, short sleeves (RNS) (b) Round-neck, sleeveless with broad or narrow shoulder straps (RN) IS : 4964 (Pt II)—1975	-do-		-do-
195. CM/L—7337 1978-11-13	Jardino Victor Ltd., Dhanbad (Bihar)	Flameproof shallow glass pendant lighting fittings lamp, 250 volts, style E No. 41372, Group 3— IS : 2206 (Pt I)—1962	-do-		-do-
196. CM/L—7339 1978-11-13	Mineral Wool Mfg. (India) Pvt Ltd., Distt Singhbhum (Bihar)	Unbonded rock and slag wool for thermal insulation type 1 loose rock and slagwool — IS : 3677 —1973	-do-		-do-
197. CM/L—7345 1978-11-21	GECCO Trading Corpora- tion, Kolhapur-416001 (Maharashtra)	Performance of constant speed internal combustion engines for general purposes— IS : 1601—1960	-do-		1979-11-30

[No. CMD/13 : 14]

A.S. CHEEMA, Addl. Director General

## पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली 19 अप्रैल, 1985

## शुद्धि-पत्र

कां.आं. 1889—भारत सरकार के राजपत्र भाग II खण्ड-3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 28-4-84 के कां.आं. संख्या 1388 के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के उर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग की अधिसूचना संख्या नं० 12016/13/84-प्रोड दिनांक 12-4-84 आधीन निम्नलिखित अनुसूची के स्थल पर नीचे दी गयी अनुसूची पढ़े।

पढ़े	के लिये
जिला—खेडा	जिला—खेडा
तालुका—महेमदाबाद	तालुका—खेडा
गांव—बीडज	गांव—बीडज

[सं० O-12016/13/84-प्रोड]

## MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM

New Delhi, the 19th April, 1985

## ERRATUM

S.O. 1889.—In the notification of Government of India, in the Ministry of Energy, Department of Petroleum No. O-12016/13/84-PROD dated 12-4-84 under S. No. 1388 appeared in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 28-4-84 :

Read	For
District : Kheda	District : Kheda
Taluka : Mehmadaবাদ	Taluka : Kheda
Village : Bidaaj	Village : Bidaaj

[No. O-12016/13/84-Prod.]

नई दिल्ली, 23 अप्रैल, 1985

का.आ. 1890:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान राज्य में ब्रिजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों का बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्पाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बताने कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेपमक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, सी एंड एम प्रभाग, एच. बी. जे. गैस पाइप लाइन परियोजना, 49, इन्द्रा कालोनी, सवाई माधोपुर की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतया यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

#### अनुसूची

विजयपुर (म. प्र.) में सवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए राज्य राजस्थान जिला कोटा तहसील : पीपल्हा

गांव	खसरा न.	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीआर
1	2	3	4	5
हटावा	251	0	03	51
	252	0	48	39
	253	0	33	60
	256	0	06	00
	360	0	00	90
	359	0	24	00
	357	0	37	80
	356	0	24	48
	354	0	00	12
	353	0	52	80
	344	0	12	90
	346	0	26	10
	352	0	08	70
	351	0	24	60
	350	0	02	40
	349	0	19	80
	348	0	16	89
	331	0	22	65
	332	0	00	06
	325	0	38	8
	312	0	41	40
	313	0	05	28

1	2	3	4	5
हटावा (जारी)	314	0	12	72
	311	0	00	12
	310	0	22	68
	321	0	09	03
	320	0	00	42
	328	0	15	00
	627	0	24	60
	628	0	38	10
	629	0	04	05
	620	0	21	18
	619	0	16	42
	632	0	60	35
	635	0	03	75
	675	1	07	10
	680	0	05	70
	691	0	16	80
	689	0	05	98
	692	0	08	70
	688	0	02	67
	3002/1655	0	27	24
	1655	0	07	99
	1656	0	13	01
	1698	1	00	57
	1657	1	10	20
	3004/1696	0	01	58
	1694	0	00	32
	1699	0	00	14
	1695	0	21	60
	1711	0	12	00
	1710	0	13	46
	1709	0	00	04
	1704	0	15	00
	1705	0	04	95
	1703	0	29	70
	1266	0	04	20
	1265	0	25	20
	1257	0	09	45
	690	0	01	95

[स. O-14016/293/85-जी.पी.]

New Delhi, the 23rd April, 1985

S.O. 1890—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, H.B.J. Gas Pipeline Project, 49, Indra Colony, Sawai Madhopur.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)

State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Piplada

Village	Survey No.	Hect- are	Are	Centi are
1	2	3	4	5
Itawa	251	0	03	51
	252	0	48	39
	253	0	33	60
	256	0	06	00
	360	0	00	90
	359	0	24	00
	357	0	37	80
	356	0	24	48
	354	0	00	12
	353	0	52	80
	344	0	12	90
	346	0	26	10
	352	0	08	70
	351	0	24	60
	350	0	02	40
	349	0	19	80
	348	0	16	89
	331	0	22	65
	332	0	00	06
	325	0	38	85
	312	0	44	40
	313	0	05	28
	314	0	12	72
	311	0	00	12
	310	0	22	68
	321	0	09	03
	320	0	00	42
	328	0	15	00
	627	0	24	60
	628	0	38	10
	629	0	04	65
	620	0	21	18
	619	0	16	42
	632	0	60	35
	635	0	03	75
	675	1	07	10
	680	0	05	70
	691	0	16	80
	689	0	05	98
	692	0	08	70
	688	0	02	67
	3002/1655	0	27	24
	1655	0	07	99
	1656	0	13	01

1	2	3	4	5
Itawa (Contd.)	1698	1	00	57
	1657	1	10	20
	3004/1696	0	01	58
	1694	0	00	32
	1699	0	00	14
	1695	0	21	60
	1711	0	12	00
	1710	0	13	46
	1709	0	00	04
	1704	0	15	00
	1705	0	04	95
	1703	0	29	70
	1266	0	04	20
	1265	0	25	20
	1257	0	09	45
	690	0	01	95

[No. O-14016/293/85-G.P.]

का. अ. 1891: यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान राज्य में बिजयपुर (म. प्र.) में सवाई माधोपुर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाक्ष लाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्-द्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्णित कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, सी एंड एम प्रभाग, एच. बी. जे. गैस पाइप लाइन परियोजना, 49, इन्द्रा कालोनी, सवाई माधोपुर की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतया यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

बिजयपुर (म.प्र.) में सवाई माधोपुर (राज.)

तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : राजस्थान जिला : कोटा तहसील : पीपल्दा

गांव	खसरा न.	हेक्टर	आर	सेटीआर
1	2	3	4	5
नीमसरा	264	0	02	40
	262	0	23	70

1	2	3	4	5
निमसरा	263	0	76	80
(जारी)	267	0	00	42
	269	0	34	20
	268	0	44	58
	270	0	05	70
	332	0	93	90
	363	0	40	20
	362	0	03	30
	361	0	56	40
	360	0	12	60
	367	0	66	00
	356	0	03	00
	409	0	25	80
	408	0	00	56
	407	0	31	84
	416	0	44	55
	417	0	06	30

[सं. O-14016/294/85-जी पी]

S.O. 1891.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, H.B.J. Gas Pipeline Project, 49, Indra Colony, Sawai Madhopur.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.).  
State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Piplada

Village	Survey No.	Hect-are	Are	Centi-are
1	2	3	4	5
Nimsara	264	0	02	40
	262	0	23	70
	263	0	76	80
	267	0	00	
	269	0	34	20
	268	0	44	58
	270	0	05	70

1	2	3	4	6
Nimsara	332	0	93	90
(Contd.)	363	0	40	20
	362	0	03	30
	361	0	56	40
	360	0	12	60
	367	0	66	00
	356	0	03	00
	409	0	25	80
	408	0	00	56
	407	0	31	84
	416	0	44	55
	417	0	06	30

[No. O-14016/294/85-G.P.]

का. आ. 1892—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत हो है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान राज्य में बिजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयाजन के लिये एतद्भाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्-द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बनते कि उक्त भूमि में हितरुद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, सी एंड एम प्रभाग, एन. जे. गैस पाइप लाइन परियोजना, 49, इन्द्रा कॉलोनी, सवाई माधोपुर की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों में भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतया यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

## अनुसूची

बिजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : राजस्थान जिला : कोटा तहसील : पीपल्दा

गांव	खसरा नं.	हेक्टर	आर	मैटीआर
1	2	3	4	5
राजपुरा	349	0	50	33
	350	0	62	62
	357	0	27	75
	358	0	33	00
	351	0	03	50

[सं. O-14016/295/85-जी पी]



S.O. 1892.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, H.B.J. Gas Pipeline Project, 49, Indra Colony, Sawai Madhopur.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)  
State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Piplada

Village	Survey No.	Hectare Acre Centiare		
Rajpura	349	0	50	33
	350	0	62	62
	357	0	27	75
	358	0	33	00
	351	0	03	50

[No. O-14016/295/85-G.P.]

का.आ. 1893:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान राज्य में ब्रिजपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्पावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, मी एंड एस प्रभाग, एच. बी. जे. गैस पाइप लाइन परियोजना, 49, इन्द्रा कॉलोनी, सवाई माधोपुर की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतया यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी

सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

#### अनुसूची

ब्रिजपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर (राज.)

तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : राजस्थान जिला : कोटा तहसील : पीपल्दा

गांव	खसरा नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेंटीआर
1	2	3	4	5
चाण्दा	119	0	04	80
	120	0	18	60
	121	0	42	60
	122	1	00	35
	122/173	0	23	10
	129	0	04	80
	136	0	42	00
	134	0	48	90
	132	0	01	56
	133	0	19	92
	151	0	00	10

[सं. O-14016/296/85-जी पी]

S.O. 1893.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, H.B.J. Gas Pipeline Project, 49, Indra Colony, Sawai Madhopur.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)  
State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Piplada

Village	Survey No.	Hectare Acre Centiare		
Chanda	119	0	04	80
	120	0	18	60
	121	0	42	60
	122	1	00	35
	122/173	0	23	10
	129	0	04	80
	136	0	42	00
	134	0	48	90
	132	0	01	56
	133	0	19	92
	151	0	00	10

[No. O-19016/296/85-G.P.]

का. आ. 1894.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान राज्य में बिजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग सी एण्ड एम प्रभाग, एच. बी. जे. गैस पाइप लाइन परियोजना, 49, इन्द्रा कालोनी, सवाई माधोपुर की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 31 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिविष्टतया यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

#### अनुसूची

बिजयपुर (म.प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : राजस्थान जिला : कोटा तहसील : मांगरोल

गांव	खसरा नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीआर
1	2	3	4	5
धूमरखेड़ी	112	0	70	72
	120	0	16	20
	119	0	12	30
	121	0	12	00
	118	0	45	00
	117	0	55	50
	125	0	14	70
	126	0	20	70
	183	0	17	54
	181	0	00	16
	182	0	02	10
	185	0	04	80
	204	0	30	00
	206	0	39	25
	205	0	01	90

1	2	3	4	5
धूमरखेड़ी--	199	0	06	25
जारा	215	0	04	65
	216	0	18	90
	220	0	08	80
	167	0	30	65
	166	0	24	97
	165	0	00	18
	163	0	05	22
	162	0	04	50
	270	0	17	17
	273	0	18	22
	271	0	00	16
	272	0	04	65
	263	0	06	38
	147	0	03	60

[सं. O-14016/297/85-जी पी]

S.O. 1894.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan State pipeline should be laid by the Gas Authority of India Limited;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein :

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, H.B.J. Gas Pipeline Project, 49, Indra Colony, Sawai Madhopur.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)				
State : Rajasthan		District : Kota		Tehsil : Mangrol
Village	Survey No.	Hect-are	Are	Centi-are
1	2	3	4	5
Ghumarkhedhi	112	0	70	72
	120	0	16	20
	119	0	12	30
	121	0	12	00
	118	0	45	00
	117	0	55	50
	125	0	14	70
	126	0	20	70
	183	0	17	54
	181	0	00	16
	182	0	02	10

1	2	3	4	5
Ghnmarkher:—	185	0	04	80
(Contd.)	204	0	30	00
	206	0	39	25
	205	0	01	90
	199	0	06	25
	215	0	04	65
	216	0	18	90
	220	0	08	80
	167	0	30	65
	166	0	24	97
	165	0	00	18
	163	0	05	22
	162	0	04	50
	270	0	17	17
	273	0	18	22
	271	0	00	16
	272	0	04	65
	263	0	06	38
	147	0	03	60

[No. O-14016/297/85-G.P.]

का. आ. 1895:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान राज्य में बिजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है ;

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है ;

वर्णन कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी नैल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, सी एण्ड एम प्रभाग, एच. बी. जे. गैस पाइप लाइन परियोजना, 49, इन्द्रा कालोनी, सवाई माधोपुर की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा ;

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतया यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत ।

## अनुसूची

बिजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए,  
राज्य : राजस्थान जिला : कोटा तहसील : पीपल्दा

गांव	खसरा नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेंटीआर
1	2	3	4	5
चक ककावता	1	0	06	65
	4	0	54	55
	5	0	00	20
	1/30	0	03	70
	14	0	36	30
	13	0	70	65
	12	0	03	00

[मं. O-14016/298/85-जी पी]

S.O. 1895.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan State pipeline should be laid by the Gas Authority of India Limited;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, H. B. J. Gas Pipeline Project, 49, Indra Colony, Sawai Madhopur.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj)

State : Rajasthan	District : Kota	Tehsil : Piplada		
Village	Survey No.	Hect-are	Are	Centi-are
1	2	3	4	5
Chak Kakavata	1	0	06	65
	4	0	54	55
	5	0	00	20
	1/30	0	03	70
	14	0	36	30
	13	0	70	65
	12	0	03	00

[No. O-14016/298/85-GP]

का. आ. 1896:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान राज्य में बिजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए:

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है :

वर्णित कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, सी एण्ड एम प्रभाग, एच. बी. जे. गैस पाइप लाइन परियोजना, 49, इन्द्रा कालोनी, सवाई माधोपुर की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों की भीतर कर सकेगा;

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतया यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

#### अनुसूची

बिजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : राजस्थान जिला : कोटा तहसील : मांगरोल

गांव	खसरा नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीआर
1	2	3	4	5
रकसपुरा	4	0	04	80
	3	0	12	60
	5	0	02	40
	7	0	72	00
	8	0	14	40
	36	0	02	40
	35	0	02	84
	31	0	00	34
	32	0	17	22
	33	0	03	90
	34	0	02	40
	80	0	38	70
	83	0	24	60

1	2	3	4	5
रकसपुरा - (जारी)	79	0	19	70
	78	0	14	70
	76	0	00	42
	77	0	32	52
	73	0	36	90
	72	0	02	85
	86	0	08	40
	164	0	37	50
	161	0	31	95
	160	0	39	60
	158	0	02	10
	165	0	15	90
	337	0	02	55
	336	0	05	55
	334	0	42	60
	335	0	42	40
	351	0	02	70
	350	0	18	00
	347	0	38	85
	349	0	02	55
	84	0	00	10

[मं. O-14016/299/85-जीपी]

S.O. 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein :

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, H.B.J. Gas Pipeline Project, 49, Indra Colony, Sawai Madhopur;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj)				
State : Rajasthan		District : Kota		Tehsil : Mangrol
Village	Survey No.	Hect-are	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Rakaspura	4	0	04	80
	3	0	12	60
	5	0	02	40

1	2	3	4	5
Rakaspur —(Contd.)	7	0	72	00
	8	0	14	40
	36	0	02	40
	35	0	02	84
	31	0	00	34
	32	0	17	22
	33	0	03	90
	34	0	02	40
	80	0	38	70
	83	0	24	60
	79	0	19	70
	78	0	14	70
	76	0	00	42
	77	0	32	52
	73	0	36	90
	72	0	02	85
	86	0	08	40
	164	0	37	50
	161	0	31	95
	160	0	39	60
	158	0	02	10
	165	0	15	90
	337	0	02	55
	336	0	05	55
	334	0	14	60
	335	0	42	40
	351	0	02	70
	350	0	18	00
	347	0	38	85
	349	0	02	55
	84	0	00	10

[No. O-14016/299/85-G.P.]

का. आ. 1897.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान राज्य में विजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर तक पेट्रो-लियम के परिवहन के लिए भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और यह: यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदुपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है ;

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है ;

वर्णित कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सहम प्राधिकारी तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, सी एण्ड एम प्रभाग, एच. बी. जे. गैस पाइप लाइन परियोजना, 49 इन्द्रा कालोनी, सवाई माधोपुर की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा ;

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और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चिततया यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत ।

## अनुसूची

विजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : राजस्थान जिला : कोटा तहसील : मांगरोल

गांव	खसरा नं.	हेक्टर	आर	मेन्टीआर
1	2	3	4	5
बौरदा	97	0	05	10
	102	0	04	20
	100	0	11	20
	101	0	24	50
	96	0	54	64
	107	0	01	32
	108	1	13	99
	109	0	23	85
	94	0	14	10
	81	0	49	20
	80	0	27	90
	75	0	20	40
	76	0	18	60
	73	0	15	90
	71	0	19	30
	70	0	41	10
	69	0	28	35
	64	0	72	96
	65	0	08	22
	66	0	22	02
	61	0	76	44
	52	0	12	60
	50	0	05	40
	51	0	16	19
	49	0	83	10
	43	0	01	70
	41	0	53	35
	40	0	37	61
	38	0	02	38
	39	0	06	46
	23	0	15	42
	4	0	04	14
	1	0	02	40
	82	0	15	30
	59	0	00	36
	47	0	00	16

[सं० O-14016/300/85-जी०पी०]

S.O. 1897.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan State pipeline should be laid by the Gas Authority of India Limited;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, H.B.I. Gas Pipeline Project, 49, Indra Colony, Sawai Madhopur.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)

State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Mangrol

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Acre	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Borda	97	0	05	10
	102	0	04	20
	100	0	11	20
	101	0	24	50
	96	0	54	64
	107	0	01	32
	108	1	13	99
	109	0	23	85
	94	0	14	10
	81	0	49	20
	80	0	27	90
	75	0	20	40
	76	0	18	60
	73	0	15	90
	71	0	18	30
	70	0	41	10
	69	0	28	35
	64	0	72	96
	65	0	08	22
	66	0	22	02
	61	0	76	44
	52	0	12	60
	50	0	05	40
	51	0	16	19
	49	0	83	10
	43	0	01	70

1	2	3	4	5
Borda—(Contd.)	41	0	53	35
	40	0	37	61
	38	0	02	38
	39	0	06	46
	23	0	15	42
	4	0	04	14
	1	0	02	40
	82	0	15	30
	59	0	00	36
	47	0	00	16

[No. O-14016/300/85-GP]

स. आ. 1898:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान राज्य में ब्रिजपुर (म. प्र.) में सवाई माधोपुर तथा पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एनद्रुपावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपर्युक्त उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एनद्रुपावद्ध घोषित किया है।

वर्शते कि उक्त भूमि में निम्नलिखित कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल एवं प्रा. नि. गैस आयोग, सो एण्ड एम प्रभाग, एच. बी. जे. गैस पाइप लाइन परियोजना, 49, इन्द्रा कॉलोनी, सवाई माधोपुर की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐना आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतया यह भी बताने करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या इसी विधि व्यवस्था की मार्फत।

#### अनुसूची

ब्रिजपुर (म. प्र.) में सवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : राजस्थान जिला : कोटा तहसील : पीपल्दा

गांव	क्षेत्रफल	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीआर
1	2	3	4	5
ककरावदा	259	0	92	25
	260	0	39	45
	288	0	29	70

1	2	3	4	5
करावदा—जारी	27	0	31	20
	290	0	03	15
	285	0	81	15
	298	0	03	60
	302	0	95	40
	303	0	28	09
	303/357	0	02	66
	305	0	12	90
	304	0	61	80

[सं. O-14016/301/85-जो पो]

S.O. 1898.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan State pipeline should be laid by the Gas Authority of India Limited;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, H.B.J. Gas Pipeline Project, 49, Indra Colony, Sawai Madhopur.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)  
State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Pipalda

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Kakravada	259	0	92	25
	260	0	39	45
	288	0	29	70
	287	0	31	20
	290	0	03	15
	285	0	81	15
	298	0	03	60
	302	0	95	40
	303	0	28	09
	303/357	0	02	66
	305	0	12	90
	304	0	61	80

[No. 14016/301/85-GP]

का. आ 1899 :—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान राज्य में विजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एन्डोवाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वशातः कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग से एण्ड एम प्रयाग, एच. बी. जे. गैस पाइप लाइन परियोजना, 49, इन्द्रा कॉलोनी, सवाई माधोपुर की इन अनुसूची की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितता यह भी ज्ञान करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसको सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी निधि व्यवसायी को मार्फत।

## अनुसूची

विजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए  
राज्य . राजस्थान जिला : कोटा तहसील . छबड़ा

गांव	खसरा नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीआर
1	2	3	4	5
बिन्दाराड़ी	23	0	27	09
	24	0	29	40
	25	0	12	27
	26	0	22	28
	30	0	10	99
	32	0	58	02
	33	0	20	98
	35	0	14	85
	34	0	28	81
	211	0	03	27
	226	0	06	39
	227	0	18	27
	229	0	26	73
	230	0	10	99
	235	0	18	72
	234	0	31	48
	233	0	24	98
	232	0	12	14
	239	1	62	76
	27	0	00	12
	28	0	02	68

[सं. ओ-14016/302/85-जीपी]

S.O. 1899.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, H.B.J. Gas Pipeline Project 49, Indra Colony, Sawai Madhopur.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)  
State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Chabra

Villago	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Con-tiare
Bindaradi	23	0	27	09
	24	0	29	40
	25	0	12	27
	26	0	22	28
	30	0	10	99
	32	0	58	02
	33	0	20	98
	35	0	14	85
	34	0	28	81
	211	0	03	27
	226	0	06	39
	227	0	18	27
	229	0	26	73
	230	0	10	99
	235	0	18	72
	234	0	31	48
	233	0	24	98
	232	0	12	14
	239	1	62	76
	27	0	00	12
	28	0	02	68

[No. O-14016/302/85 GP]

का. आ. 1900 :—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान राज्य विजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी ज़ादनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदुपाय अन्तर्गामी में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिजपाइप लाइन (भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962

का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्तते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, मी एण्ड एम प्रभाग, एच. बी. जे. गैस पाइपलाइन परियोजना, 49, इन्द्रा कालोनी, सवाई माधोपुर की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतया यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या कि विधि व्यवस्था को मार्फत।

#### अनुसूची

विजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : राजस्थान जिला : बूंदी तहसील : इन्दरगढ़

गांव	खसरा नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीआर
1	2	3	4	5
खेडलीकला	72	0	29	16
	77	0	00	54
	78	0	24	43
	76/108	0	03	62
	119/84	0	72	90

[सं. आ-14016/303/85-जी पी]

S.O. 1900.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan State pipeline should be laid by Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, H.B.J. Gas Pipeline Project 49, Indra Colony, Sawai Madhopur.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.



SCHEDULE					1	2	3	4	
Pipeline from Bijaipur (M P) to Sawar Madhopur (Raj )					सोनोता—जार्ज	116	0	29	45
State : Rajasthan District Bundi Sub Tehsil Indargarh						114	0	15	30
Village	Survey No	Hec-tare	Are	Cent-tare		113	0	32	16
Khedli Kalan	72	0	29	16		127	0	65	55
	77	0	00	54		129	0	00	80
	78	0	24	43		128	0	13	69
	76/108	0	03	62		130	0	01	04
	119/84	0	72	90		131	0	06	30
[No O-14016/303/85-GP]						143	0	18	76
का आ. 1901—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह						142	0	25	50
प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान						156	1	32	90
राज्य में विजयपुर (म प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर तक पेट्रोलियम						155	0	11	10
के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस						254/365	0	01	24
आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।						254	1	04	07
और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने						254/367	0	24	44
के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में						255	0	20	40
उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।						253	0	05	55
अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि						248	0	08	70
में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962						247	0	60	30
का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों						244	0	26	70
का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का						246	0	10	80
अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित						245	0	64	35
किया है।						240	0	12	90
वर्णित कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि						239	0	40	80
के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी,						237	0	49	20
तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, सी एण्ड एम प्रभाग, एच.						251	0	01	50
बी. जे. गैस पाइप लाइन परियोजना, 49, इन्द्रा कालोनी,						238	0	02	40
सवाई माधोपुर की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों						287/376	0	13	20
के भीतर कर सकेगा।						286	0	58	50
और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतया						288	0	04	50
यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई						290	0	59	40
व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।						293	0	12	00
अनुसूची						291	0	27	00
विजयपुर (म प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक						292	1	04	80
पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए						298	0	00	50
राज्य, राजस्थान जिला कोटा तहसील पीपलडा						301	0	37	50
गांव खसरा न. हेक्टर आर सेंटीआर						300	0	48	00

[म अ-14016/304/85-जीपी]

राज्य	राजस्थान	जिला	कोटा	तहसील	पीपलडा
गांव	खसरा न.	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीआर	
1	2	3	4	5	
सोनोता	1	0	54	30	
	1/393	0	03	10	
	1/392	0	11	55	
	2	0	05	40	
	115	0	15	60	

S.O. 1901—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Bijaipur (M P) to Sawar Madhopur in Rajasthan State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission,

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act 1962, (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein :

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, H.B.J. Gas Pipeline Project, 49, Indra Colony, Sawai Madhopur.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaiapur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)  
State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Piplana

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Acre	Cent-tiare
Sinota	1	0	54	30
	1/393	0	03	10
	1/392	0	11	55
	2	0	05	10
	115	0	15	60
	116	0	29	45
	114	0	15	30
	113	0	32	16
	127	0	65	55
	129	0	00	80
	128	0	13	69
	130	0	01	04
	131	0	06	30
	143	0	18	76
	142	0	5	50
	156	1	32	90
	155	0	11	10
	254/365	0	01	24
	254	1	04	07
	254/367	0	24	44
	255	0	20	40
	53	0	05	55
	248	0	08	70
	247	0	60	30
	244	0	26	70
	246	0	19	80
	245	0	64	37
	240	0	12	50
	239	0	40	80
	237	0	49	20
	251	0	01	50
	238	0	02	40
	287/376	0	13	20
	286	0	58	50
	283	0	04	50
	290	0	59	40
	293	0	12	00
	291	0	27	00
	292	1	04	80
	298	0	00	50
	301	0	37	50
	300	0	48	00

का. आ. 1902.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान राज्य में ब्रिजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के लिए एतदुपायवद् अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्-द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद् कोई व्यक्ति उक्त भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, सी एण्ड एम प्रभाग, एच. बी. जे. गैस पाइप लाइन परियोजना, 49, इन्द्रा कालोनी, सवाई माधोपुर को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतया यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

#### अनुसूचा

ब्रिजयपुर (म. प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य—राजस्थान जिला—कोटा तहसील—पीपलदा

गांव	खसरा नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टी-आर
फतेहपुरा	341	0	07	35
	340	0	56	40
	346	0	32	70
	347	0	26	40
	348	0	04	80
	349	0	33	23
	382	0	12	48
	350	0	02	00
	381	0	19	94
	380	0	48	30
	379	0	06	60
	378	0	13	50
	377	0	21	00
	376	0	52	80
	375	0	17	10
	383	0	11	70

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
फतेहपुरा—(जारी)	412	0	00	40	Fatehpura—(C. P. D.)	412	0	00	40
	415	0	24	50		415	0	24	50
	416	0	40	50		416	0	40	50
	417	0	33	90		417	0	33	90
	418	0	45	15		418	0	45	15
	419	0	08	70		419	0	08	70
	420	0	11	74		420	0	11	74
	421	0	05	20		421	0	05	20
	422	0	01	67		422	0	01	67
	423	0	01	13		423	0	01	13
	424	0	05	46		424	0	05	46
	425	0	11	70		425	0	11	70
	111	0	90	30		111	0	90	30

[N. O-14016/305/85-GP]

[सं. O-14016/305/85-जोपी]

S.O. 1902.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan State pipeline should be laid by the Gas Authority of India Limited;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, H.B.J. Gas Pipeline Project, 49, Indra Colony, Sawai Madhopur.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)				
State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Diplada				
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Area	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Fatehpura	341	0	07	35
	340	0	56	40
	346	0	37	70
	347	0	26	40
	348	0	04	80
	349	0	33	23
	382	0	12	48
	350	0	07	00
	381	0	19	94
	380	0	48	30
	379	0	06	60
	378	0	13	50
	377	0	21	00
	376	0	52	80
	375	0	17	10
	383	0	11	70

का आ. 1903. —यत् पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप-लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962) (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के उर्जा मन्त्रालय पेट्रोलियम विभाग की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 977 तारीख 25-2-85 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार का पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यत्: सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे यत्: केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्द्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के वजाय भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख से निहित होगा।

अनुसूची				
बिजयपुर (म.प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइप लाइन विद्यमान के लिए				
राज्य—राजस्थान जिला—कोटा तहसील—छवड़ा				
गांव	खसरा नं.	हेक्टर	आर	मेंटीआर
1	2	3	4	5
बटावदा पार	533	1	22	95
	534	0	35	05
	524	0	31	96
	525	0	06	95
	521	0	24	95
	543	0	02	08
	542	0	15	83
	567	0	03	35
	850	0	00	78
	568	0	29	48
	569	0	07	73
	570	0	11	57
	619	0	15	44
	618	0	02	82
	615	0	03	71
	571	0	15	00
	574	0	02	97
	603	0	17	23
	602	0	18	71
	600	0	24	23
	596	0	01	10
	597	0	20	15
	771	0	18	71
	773	0	18	71
	832	0	20	15
	834	0	10	40
	833	0	04	44
	846	0	10	40
	844	0	27	92
	871	0	01	27
	802	0	02	08
	907	0	09	68
	950	0	58	51
	870	0	29	63
	874	0	11	70
	906	0	37	27
	930	0	06	05
	912	0	35	17
	904	0	19	60
	917	0	36	83
	916	0	03	41
	913	0	01	66
	848	0	04	02
	929	0	39	09

1	2	3	4	5
बटावदा पार—	598	0	01	53
(जारी)	599	0	00	39
	600/972	0	00	04
	595	0	00	08
	541	0	02	88

[स. O-14016/98/85-जपॉ]

S.O. 1903—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, Department of Petroleum, S.O. 977 dated 25-2-85 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline ;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government ;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline ;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests from this date of the publication of this declaration in the Gas Authority of India Ltd. free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)				
State : Rajasthan		District : Kota		Tehsil : Chabra
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Batawda Par	532	1	22	95
	534	0	35	05
	524	0	31	96
	525	0	06	95
	521	0	24	95
	543	0	02	08
	542	0	15	83
	567	0	03	35
	850	0	00	78
	568	0	29	48
	569	0	07	73
	570	0	11	57
	619	0	15	44
	618	0	02	82
	615	0	03	71
	571	0	15	00
	574	0	02	97
	603	0	17	23
	602	0	18	71
	600	0	24	23
	596	0	01	10
	597	0	20	15

1	2	3	4	5
Balawda Pur—(Cord)	771	0	18	71
	773	0	18	71
	831	0	20	15
	834	0	10	40
	833	0	04	44
	846	0	10	40
	844	0	27	92
	871	0	01	27
	802	0	02	08
	907	0	09	68
	950	0	58	51
	870	0	29	63
	874	0	11	70
	906	0	37	27
	930	0	06	05
	912	0	35	17
	904	0	19	60
	917	0	36	83
	916	0	03	41
	913	0	01	66
	848	0	04	02
	929	0	39	09
	598	0	01	53
	599	0	00	39
	600/972	0	00	04
	595	0	00	08
	541	0	02	88

[No. O-14016/98/85-GP]

का. आ. 1904 :—यत पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप-लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अजन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के उर्जा मन्त्रालय, पेट्रोलियम विभाग की अधिसूचना का आ. सं. 978 तारीख 25-2-85 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय धोषित कर दिया था।

और यत सशम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे यत: केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है

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कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप से घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख से निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

बिजयपुर (म.प्र.) से मवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य—राजस्थान	जिला—कोटा	तहसील—छवड़ा	गांव	खसरा नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेंटीआर
भूलोन	3	0	11	72			
	4	0	55	85			
	5	0	01	18			
	16	0	13	07			
	15	0	22	57			
	13	0	31	04			
	10	0	26	73			
	9	0	31	96			
	112	0	04	01			
	113	0	22	54			
	109	0	07	41			
	114	0	14	89			
	108	0	07	42			
	125	0	39	20			
	108/575	0	01	02			
	108/576	0	09	80			
	125/579	0	24	21			
	152	0	32	37			
	153	0	02	38			
	163	0	05	05			
	198	0	02	97			
	211	0	09	50			
	212	0	02	98			
	214	0	00	06			
	219	0	02	97			
	164	0	26	14			
	156	0	38	01			
	162	0	14	85			
	166	0	18	71			
	207	0	23	48			
	205	0	03	71			
	204	0	10	69			
	203	0	26	24			
	216	0	34	56			
	218	0	31	63			
	220	0	14	11			
	212/607	0	13	19			
	6	0	23	75			
	208	0	01	04			
	202	0	01	08			

[सं. O-1/4016/9985-जीपी]

S.O. 1904.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, Department of Petroleum S.O. 978 dated 25-2-85 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline ;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government ;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline ;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests from this date of the publication of this declaration in the Gas Authority of India Ltd. free from encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)  
State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Chabra

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Bhuloan	3	0	11	72
	4	0	35	85
	5	0	01	18
	16	0	13	07
	15	0	22	57
	13	0	31	04
	10	0	26	73
	9	0	31	96
	112	0	04	01
	113	0	22	54
	109	0	07	41
	114	0	14	89
	108	0	07	42
	125	0	39	20
	108/575	0	01	02
	108/576	0	09	80
	125/579	0	24	21
	152	0	32	37
	153	0	02	38
	163	0	05	55
	198	0	02	97
	211	0	09	50
	212	0	02	98
	214	0	00	06
	219	0	02	97
	164	0	26	14
	156	0	38	01
	162	0	14	85
	166	0	18	71
	207	0	73	46
	205	0	03	71
	204	0	10	69
	203	0	26	24

1	2	3	4	5
Bhuloan	216	0	34	56
(Contd.)	218	0	31	63
	220	0	14	11
	212/607	0	13	19
	6	0	23	76
	208	0	01	04
	202	0	01	08

[No. O-14016/99/85-GP]

का. आ. 1905.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप-लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय, पेट्रोलियम विभाग की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 979 तारीख 25-2-85 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः मन्त्र प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है।

और आगे यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में घोषणा के प्रकाशन इस तारीख से निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

विजयपुर (म.प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य—राजस्थान जिला—कोटा तहसील—छबड़ा

गांव	खसरा नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेंटीयर
1	2	3	4	5
बाबूच्या	599/770	0	05	68
	599	0	28	31
	602	0	28	81
	609	0	01	65

1	2	3	4	5
वाञ्छित—(जारी)	610	0	06	07
	611	0	23	16
	612	0	04	16
	608	0	28	07
	613	0	53	16
	614	0	16	63
	615	0	09	80
	616	0	49	01
	638	1	34	24
	639	0	42	47
	640	0	02	67
	641	1	89	79
	681	0	32	97
	682	1	34	06
	685	0	03	07
	686	0	00	04
	692	0	01	10
	693/850	0	14	12
	693	0	46	71
	694	1	20	73
	607	0	02	23
	600	0	00	16

[सं. O-14016/100/85-जीपी]

S.O. 1905.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, Department of Petroleum S.O. 979 dated 25-2-85 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline ;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government ;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline ,

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests from this date of the publication of this declaration in the Gas Authority of India Ltd. free from encumbrances,

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijapur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)  
State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Chabra

Village	Survey No	Hec- tare	Acre	Cent- tiare
Babcha	599/770	0	05	68
	599	0	28	31
	602	0	28	81
	609	0	01	65
	610	0	06	07
	611	0	23	16
	612	0	04	16
	608	0	28	07
	613	0	53	16
	614	0	16	63
	615	0	09	80
	616	0	49	01
	638	1	34	24
	639	0	42	47
	640	0	02	67
	641	1	89	79
	681	0	32	97
	682	1	34	06
	685	0	03	07
	686	0	00	04
	692	0	01	10
	693/850	0	14	12
	693	0	46	71
	694	1	20	73
	607	0	02	23
	600	0	00	16

[No. O-14016/100/85-GP]

कां० आ० 1906.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप-लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के उर्जा मन्त्रालय, पेट्रोलियम विभाग की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 980 तारीख 25-2-85 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के लिए प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था ।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है ।

और आगे यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है ।

अब अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है ।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय-सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख से निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

बिजयपुर (म.प्र.) से सवाई माधोपुर (राज.) तक पार्श्व-लाईन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य—राजस्थान	जिला—कोटा	तहसील—छबड़ा		
गांव	खसरा नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेंटीआर
1	2	3	4	5
छबड़ा खास	59	0	45	44
	60	0	05	05
	48	0	34	90
	49	0	01	33
	44	0	06	90
	43	0	22	50
	42	0	02	97
	27	0	08	02
	26	0	57	62
	104	0	14	26
	30	0	14	55
	105	0	01	78
	106	0	08	02
	51	0	00	04
	102	0	19	60
	101	0	27	41
	99	0	04	67
	97	0	34	61
	94	0	04	74
	95	0	39	84
	165	0	04	16
	164	0	17	52
	162	0	94	15
	168	0	16	63
	169	0	90	29
	157	0	14	85
	156	0	29	70
	619	0	27	32
	620	0	60	75
	618	0	03	48
	608	0	09	06
	708	0	03	56
	709	0	38	02
	710	0	04	90
	712	0	66	84

1	2	3	4	5
छबड़ा खास—(जारी)	713	0	06	37
	721	0	18	48
	715	0	47	92
	720	0	21	42
	727	0	92	37
	690	0	06	00
	688	0	05	59
	719	0	07	89
	170	0	02	82
	605	0	02	52
	607	0	02	74
	722	0	00	47
	728	0	16	04
	50	0	33	53
	93	0	03	53
	158	0	07	28
	604	0	00	16
	729	0	02	37
	716	0	03	61

[सं. O-14016/101/85- जीपी]

S.O. 1906.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, Department of Petroleum S.O. 980 dated 25-2-85 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline ;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government ;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline ;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests from this date of the publication of this declaration in the Gas Gas Authority of India Ltd. free from encumbrances,

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)

State : Rajasthan	District : Kota	Tehsil : Chabra		
Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Chabra Khas	59	0	45	44
	60	0	05	05
	48	0	34	90
	49	0	01	33



1	2	3	4	5
	44	0	06	90
	43	0	22	50
	42	0	02	97
	27	0	08	02
	26	0	57	62
	104	0	14	26
	30	0	14	55
	105	0	01	78
	106	0	08	02
	51	0	00	04
	102	0	19	60
	101	0	27	41
	99	0	04	67
	97	0	34	61
	94	0	04	74
	95	0	39	84
	165	0	04	16
	164	0	17	52
	162	0	94	15
	168	0	16	63
	169	0	90	29
	157	0	14	85
	156	0	29	70
	619	0	27	32
	620	0	60	75
	618	0	03	48
	608	0	09	06
	708	0	03	56
	709	0	38	02
	710	0	04	90
	712	0	66	84
	713	0	06	37
	721	0	18	48
	715	0	47	92
	720	0	21	42
	727	0	92	37
	690	0	06	00
	688	0	05	59
	719	0	07	89
	170	0	02	82
	605	0	02	52
	607	0	02	74
	722	0	00	47
	728	0	16	04
	50	0	33	53
	92	0	03	53
	158	0	07	28
	604	0	00	16
	729	0	02	37
	716	0	03	61

[No. O-14016/101/85-GP]

का. आ. 1907.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत भारत के ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय, पेट्रोलियम विभाग की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 981 तारीख 25-2-85 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अनुसूची में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्द्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार से निहित होने के बजाय भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. से सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख से निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

बिजयपुर(म.प्र.) से सवाईमाधोपुर(राज.) तक पाइप-

लाइन बिछाने के लिए राज्य—राजस्थान:

जिला—कोटा

तहसील—छबड़ा

गांव	खसरा नं०	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टी- आर
1	2	3	4	5
शकूर पुरा	2	0	15	47
उर्फ मोती-	6	0	13	51
पुरा	7	0	21	98
	11	0	26	14
	10	0	21	98
	14	0	17	82
	50	0	05	94
	15	0	15	44
	18	0	16	04
	19	0	14	26
	23	0	46	33
	22	0	10	69
	46	0	17	82
	45	0	34	90
	54	0	36	83
	56	0	47	22
	55	0	03	46
	60	0	12	62

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests from this date of the publication of this declaration in the Gas Authority of India Ltd. free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)  
State : Rajasthan District: Kota Tehsil : Chabra

Village	Survey No.	Hec- tare	Are	Can- tiare
1	2	3	4	5
Shakurpura Alias	2	0	15	47
Motipura	6	0	13	51
	7	0	21	98
	11	0	26	14
	10	0	21	98
	14	0	17	82
	50	0	05	94
	15	0	15	44
	18	0	16	04
	19	0	14	26
	23	0	46	33
	22	0	10	69
	46	0	17	82
	45	0	34	90
	54	0	36	83
	56	0	47	22
	55	0	03	46
	60	0	12	62
	62	0	25	90
	61	0	02	88
	64	0	05	44
	65	0	00	24
	79	0	05	88
	135	0	00	24
	134	0	00	98
	132	0	20	05
	133	0	00	35
	131	0	26	73
	129	0	01	93
	128	0	08	91
	176	0	16	93
	173	0	20	80
	168	0	12	77
	170	0	00	98
	207	0	08	59
	206	0	45	58
	203	0	01	88
	216	0	10	69
	217	0	11	58
	218/266	0	10	99
	218	0	30	75
	205	0	07	39
	204	0	08	92
	174	0	00	35
	213	0	01	02
	169	0	03	14
	3	0	04	88

[सं. O-14016/102/85-जीपी]

S.O. 1907.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, Department of Petroleum S.O. 984 dated 25-2-85 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline ;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government ;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline ;

का.आ. 1908. यद्यः— पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय, पेट्रोलियम विभाग को अधिसूचना का.आ.सं. 982 तारीख 25-2-85 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम अधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर के पश्चात् इन अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप से घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख से निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

बिजयपुर (म.प्र.) से मवाईमाधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : राजस्थान जिला : कोटा सहस्रोल : छबड़ा

गांव	खसरा नं	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टी
			आर	
1	2	3	4	5
राहरीन	131	1	27	80
	138/234	0	45	14
	138/206	0	01	08
	188	0	39	78
	146	0	05	49
	147	0	18	40
	148/233	0	00	59
	145	0	09	21
	145/200	0	34	16
	92	0	00	65

1	2	3	4	
राहरीन—जारी	93	0	19	54
	89	0	08	61
	73	0	01	41
	91	0	09	80
	90	0	07	72
	88	0	08	32
	87	0	05	35
	86	0	07	65
	85	0	06	99
	71	0	12	70
	70	0	01	18
	42	0	03	61
	34	0	33	26
	41	0	52	38
	39	0	11	88
	40	0	37	26
	40/223	0	06	41
	40/224	0	00	96
	154	0	00	12
	131/239	0	00	08

[सं० O-14016/103/85-जीपी]

S.O. 1908.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, Department of Petroleum S.O. 982 dated 25-2-85 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline ;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government ;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline ;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests from this date of the publication of this declaration in the Official Gazette of India Ltd. free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)  
State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Chabra

Village	Survey No.	Hec- tare	Are	Cent- tiare
Rahron	131	1	27	80
	138/234	0	45	14
	138/206	0	01	08
	138	0	39	78
	146	0	05	49
	147	0	18	40
	148/233	0	00	59
	145	0	09	21
	145/200	0	34	16
	92	0	00	65
	93	0	19	54
	89	0	08	61
	73	0	01	41
	91	0	09	80
	90	0	07	72
	88	0	08	32
	87	0	05	35
	86	0	07	65
	85	0	06	99
	71	0	12	70
	70	0	01	18
	42	0	03	61
	34	0	33	26
	41	0	52	38
	39	0	11	88
	40	0	37	26
	40/223	0	06	41
	40/224	0	00	96
	154	0	00	12
	131/239	0	00	08

[No. O-14016/103/85-GP]

का.आ. 1909.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के उर्जा मन्त्रालय, पेट्रोलियम विभाग को अधिसूचना का.आ. सं. 983 तारीख 25-2-85 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार की रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न

अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख से निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

विजयपुर (म.प्र.) से सवाईमाधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए राज्य : राजस्थान जिला : कोटा तहसील : छबड़ा

गांव	खसरा न.	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीआर
रीक्षा	1/229	0	05	05
	1/228	1	17	91
	1	0	24	65
	45	0	16	19
	60	0	06	53
	80	0	08	36
	33	0	34	45
	63	0	34	45
	32	0	34	45
	49	0	31	78
	59	0	29	11
	45	0	00	62
	47	0	72	44
	64	0	15	02
	65	0	04	53
	146	0	08	32
	144/216	0	12	47
	144	0	69	80
	143	0	42	17
	143/221	0	05	35

[सं.-O-14016/104/85-जीपी]

S.O. 1909.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, Department of Petroleum S.O. 982 dated 25-2-85 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline ;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government ;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline ;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests from this date of the publication of this declaration in the Gas Authority of India Ltd. free from encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)

State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Chabra

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centi-are
Rijha	1/229	0	05	05
	1/228	1	17	91
	1	0	24	65
	45	0	16	19
	60	0	06	53
	80	0	08	36
	33	0	34	45
	63	0	34	45
	32	0	34	45
	49	0	31	78
	59	0	29	11
	48	0	00	62
	47	0	72	44
	64	0	15	02
	65	0	04	53
	146	0	08	32
	144/216	0	12	47
	144	0	69	80
	143	0	42	17
	143/221	0	05	35

[No. O-14016/104/85-GP]

का.आ. 1910.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय, पेट्रोलियम विभाग की अधिसूचना का.आ सं. 984 तारीख 25-2-85 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उन धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप से घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख से निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

विजयपुर (म.प्र.) से सर्वाइमाधोपुर (राज.) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए राज्य : राजस्थान जिला : कोटा तहसील : छबड़ा

गांव	खसरा न.	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीआर
1	2	3	4	5
गोड़िया महर	1	0	04	19
	170	0	03	78
	179	0	37	75
	178	1	12	56
	180/1	0	10	12
	177	1	25	63
	19	0	03	04
	22	0	11	96
	169	0	21	81
	157	0	01	96
	158	0	11	48
	164	0	24	35
	161	0	15	96
	162	0	01	19
	184	0	14	11
	185	0	02	68
	186	0	42	91
	218	0	01	96
	219	0	04	82
	220	0	02	23
	225	0	02	03
	226	0	09	09
	227	0	04	17
	235	0	14	03
	234	0	00	97
	237	0	05	64

1	2	3	4	5
गोड़िया महर	260	0	15	52
	261	0	03	70
	262	0	17	69
	330	0	16	34
	757	0	02	72
	756	0	01	65
	758	0	06	37
	759	0	01	53
	770	0	62	44
	825	0	22	58
	827	0	20	96
	835	0	08	44
	836	0	10	99
	837	0	20	49
	838	0	33	86
	845	0	02	78
	846	0	10	99
	866	0	06	68
	865	0	07	27
	864	0	03	29
	875	0	56	58
	760	0	09	94
	176	0	07	00
	153	0	00	41
	265	0	00	35
	266	0	00	35
	156	0	20	73
	329	0	00	16
	155	0	01	80
	216	0	00	12
	217	0	00	90
	259	0	00	16
	771	0	01	78
	839	0	01	08
	867	0	01	65
	868	0	29	38
	325	0	06	32

[सं. ओ०—14016/105/85-जी०पी०]

एम० एस० श्रीनिवासन, उप सचिव

S.O. 1910.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, Department of Petroleum S.O. 984 dated 25-2-85 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline ;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government ;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline ;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests from this date of the publication of this declaration in the Gas Authority of India Ltd. free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Bijaipur (M.P.) to Sawai Madhopur (Raj.)  
State : Rajasthan District : Kota Tehsil : Chabra

Village	Survey No.	Hec- tare	Are	Can- tiare
1	2	3	4	5
Godia Mahra	1	0	04	19
	170	0	03	78
	179	0	37	75
	178	1	12	56
	180/1	0	10	12
	177	1	25	63
	19	0	03	04
	22	0	11	96
	169	0	21	81
	157	0	01	96
	158	0	11	48
	164	0	24	35
	161	0	15	96
	162	0	01	19
	184	0	14	11
	185	0	02	68
	186	0	42	91
	218	0	01	96
	219	0	04	82
	220	0	02	23
	225	0	02	03
	226	0	09	09
	227	0	04	17
	235	0	14	03
	234	0	00	97
	237	0	05	64
	260	0	15	52
	261	0	03	70
	262	0	17	69
	330	0	16	34
	757	0	02	72
	756	0	01	65
	758	0	06	37
	759	0	01	53
	770	0	62	44
	825	0	22	58
	827	0	20	96
	835	0	08	44
	836	0	10	99
	837	0	20	49

1	2	3	4	5
Godia Mahra	838	0	33	86
(Contd.)	845	0	02	78
	846	0	10	99
	866	0	06	68
	865	0	07	27
	864	0	03	29
	875	0	56	88
	760	0	09	94
	176	0	07	00
	153	0	00	41
	265	0	00	35
	266	0	00	35
	156	0	20	73
	329	0	00	16
	155	0	01	80
	216	0	00	12
	217	0	00	90
	259	0	00	16
	771	0	01	78
	839	0	01	08
	867	0	01	65
	868	0	29	38
	325	0	06	32

[No. O-14016/105/85-GP]

M.S. SRINIVASAN, Dy. Secy.

## स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 1985

का.भा. 1911.—भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद अधिनियम, 1970 (1970 का 48) की धारा 14 की उप धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की द्वितीय अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, नामतः:

उक्त अनुसूची के भाग II में "पंजाब" शीर्ष के अधीन क्रम संख्या 18 और उससे सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टियाँ रखी जाएंगी, नामतः :—

"18 भूपिन्दर	हाजिक-उल		
तिब्बी कालेज	हुक्मा—	एच. यू.	1927 से
पटियाला	माहिर-ई-तिब्ब	एच.	1950
	ओ-जरहाट	एम. टी. जे.	1927 से
			1950
	तकीब-ए-	टी. ए.	1936 से
	मकमल		1950"

नोटः— भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद अधिनियम 1970 (1970 का 48) की द्वितीय अनुसूची को बाद में निम्नलिखित द्वारा संशोधित किया जा चुका है :—

1. का.भा.सं. 4068, दिनांक 30 नवम्बर, 1979
2. का.भा.सं. 2635, दिनांक 18 सितम्बर, 1980
3. का.भा.सं. 2313, दिनांक 20 अगस्त, 1981
4. का.भा.सं. 2314, दिनांक 22 अगस्त, 1981

5. का.भा.सं. 137, दिनांक 24 दिसम्बर, 1981
6. का.भा.सं. 638, दिनांक 25 जनवरी, 1982
7. का.भा.सं. 661, दिनांक 2 फरवरी, 1982
8. का.भा.सं. 973, दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 1982
9. का.भा.सं. 354(ई) दिनांक 6 मई, 1983
10. का.भा.सं. 3550, दिनांक 5 सितम्बर, 1983
11. का.भा.सं. 804(ई) दिनांक 11 नवम्बर, 1983
12. का.भा.सं. 462(ई) दिनांक 23 जून, 1984

[सं. वी. 26015/10/83-ए. ई.]

हसीब अहमद अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH &amp; FAMILY WELFARE

New Delhi, the 17th April, 1985.

S.O. 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (48 of 1970), the Central Government, after consulting the Central Council of Indian Medicine, hereby makes the following further amendments in the Second Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In part II of the said Schedule, under the heading "Punjab", for serial number 18 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

1	2	3	4
"18. Bhopinder Haziq-ul-Hukma	—H.U.H.	From 1927 to 1950	
	Mahir-i-Tib-o-Jarahat	—M.T.J.	From 1927 to 1950
Tibbi College Patiala	Tibib-e-Akmal	—T.A.	From 1936 to 1950"

Note:—The Second Schedule to the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (48 of 1970) has been subsequently amended vide :—

1. S.O. No. 4068, dated the 30th November, 1979.
2. S.O. No. 2635, dated the 18th September, 1980.
3. S.O. No. 2313, dated the 20th August, 1981.
4. S.O. No. 2314, dated the 22nd August, 1981.
5. S.O. No. 137, dated the 24th December, 1981.
6. S.O. No. 638, dated the 25th January, 1982.
7. S.O. No. 661, dated the 2nd February, 1982.
8. S.O. No. 973, dated the 20th February, 1982.
9. S.O. No. 354(E), dated the 6th May, 1983.
10. S.O. No. 3550, dated the 5th September, 1983.
11. S.O. No. 804(E), dated the 11th November, 1983.
12. S.O. No. 462(E), dated the 23rd June, 1984.

[No. V.26015/10/83-AE]

HASIB AHMAD, Under Secy.

## नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(नौवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 11 अप्रैल, 1985

का०आ० 1912.—केन्द्रीय सरकार वाणिज्यिक नौवहन अधिनियम 1958 (1958 का 44) की धारा 15 की उपधारा (1) के साथ पठित नौवहन विकास निधि समिति (सामान्य) नियम 1960 के नियम 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए श्री नागेन्द्र मिश्रा सयुक्त सचिव वित्त मंत्रालय (आर्थिक कार्य विभाग) का नौवहन विकास निधि समिति में तत्काल सदस्य नियुक्त करती है और इसके लिए भारत सरकार में पूर्व परिवहन और संचार मंत्रालय परिवहन विभाग (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना न० का०आ० 623 दिनांक 17 मार्च 1959 में सशोधन करती अर्थात्—

उक्त अधिसूचना में क्रम सं० 6 और उसका संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ रखी जायेगी, अर्थात्

“7. श्री नृपेन्द्र मिश्रा सयुक्त सचिव आर्थिक कार्य विभाग, नई दिल्ली।”

[फाइल सं०-एस डब्ल्यू/एमएसडी (20)/81-एमडी]  
विनय मोहन लाल, निदेशक (नौवहन)

## MINISTRY OF SHIPPING &amp; TRANSPORT

(Shipping Wing)

New Delhi, the 11th April, 1985

S.O. 1912—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958) read with rule 4 of the Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Rules, 1960, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Nripendra Misra, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) as a member of the Shipping Development Fund Committee with immediate effect and make the following further amendments in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Transport and Communication, Department of Transport (Transport Wing) No SO 628 dated 17th March, 1959, namely :—

In the said Notification after serial No 6 and entries relating thereto, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“7. Shri Nripendra Misra, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, New Delhi”.

[F No. SW/MSD (20)/81-MD]

V. M. LAL, Director (Shipping)

(नौवहन महानिदेशालय)

(वाणिज्य पोत परिवहन)

बम्बई, 18 अप्रैल, 1985

का० आ० 1913.—भारतीय वाणिज्य पोत परिवहन (नाविक नियोजन कार्यालय कलकत्ता) नियम, 1954 के नियम 5 के उपनियम (1) के साथ पठित भारत सरकार के नौवहन परिवहन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना स एमएस ६(6)/77-

एम टी तारीख 13 जून, 1977 द्वारा दी गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए नौवहन महानिदेशक इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो वर्ष की समयावधि के लिए कलकत्ता पत्तन में नाविक नियोजन बोर्ड (विदेशगामी एतद्वारा नियुक्त करते हैं, जिसमें निम्नलिखित सदस्य होंगे अर्थात्

- |                                                   |   |                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 नौवहन महानिदेशक                                 | } | सरकार के प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले सदस्य |
| 2 नाविक नियोजन कार्यालय-प्रभारी-नौवहन उपमहानिदेशक |   |                                       |
| 3 श्रम आयुक्त, पश्चिमी बंगाल, कलकत्ता             |   |                                       |
| 4 नाविकपाल, कलकत्ता                               |   |                                       |
| 5 निदेशक, नाविक नियोजन कार्यालय, कलकत्ता          |   |                                       |
| 6 पत्तन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी कलकत्ता                 |   |                                       |

- |                         |   |                                              |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------|
| 7 कप्तान आर० नाथ        | } | पोतस्वामियों के प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले सदस्य |
| 8 कप्तान एस० बहल        |   |                                              |
| 9 कप्तान के०के० कोहली   |   |                                              |
| 10 श्री जे०ड०डिसोजा     |   |                                              |
| 11 कप्तान आर० प्रेमचन्द |   |                                              |
| 12 श्री के०घोष          |   |                                              |

- |                                    |   |                                         |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------|
| 13. श्री एम०ए०समीद, एम० एल०ए०      | } | नाविकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले सदस्य |
| 14. श्री आशुतोष बनर्जी             |   |                                         |
| 15. श्री विमल कुमार रोय            |   |                                         |
| 16. श्री एच. कजीलाल उर्फ सधनकजीलाल |   |                                         |
| 17. श्री एम. मोहन                  |   |                                         |
| 18 श्री मोहम्मद जमील               |   |                                         |

नौवहन महानिदेशक और नौवहन उप-महानिदेशक—प्रभारी नाविक नियोजन कार्यालय कलकत्ता, उपयुक्त बोर्ड के क्रमशः अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष होंगे। निदेशक नाविक नियोजन कार्यालय, उपयुक्त बोर्ड के सदस्य-सचिव होंगे।

[सं. 24(I) सी आर ए/85]

एन. के. प्रसाद, उप-महानिदेशक (नौवहन)

## DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SHIPPING

Bombay, the 18th April, 1985

## MERCHANT SHIPPING

S O 1913—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (i) of Rule 5 of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Seamens Employment Office, Calcutta) Rules, 1954, read with the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping & Transport No MBSE(6)/77 MT dated the 13th June, 1977, the Director General of Shipping hereby appoints Seamen's Employment Board (Foreign-



Going) at the Port of Calcutta for a period of two years with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, consisting of the following members, namely :

- |                                                                                        |                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. The Director General of Shipping                                                    | } Member Representing Government. |
| 2. The Deputy Director General of Shipping Incharge of the Seamen's Employment Office. |                                   |
| 3. The Labour Commissioner, West Bengal Calcutta.                                      |                                   |
| 4. The Shipping Master, Calcutta.                                                      |                                   |
| 5. The Director, Seamen's Employment Office, Calcutta.                                 |                                   |
| 6. The Port Health Officer, Calcutta.                                                  |                                   |
| 7. Capt. R. Nath                                                                       | } Member Representing Shipowners  |
| 8. Capt. S. Bahl                                                                       |                                   |
| 9. Capt. K.K. Kohli                                                                    |                                   |
| 10. Mr. J.E. D'souza,                                                                  |                                   |
| 11. Capt. R. Premchand                                                                 |                                   |
| 12. Mr. K. Ghose                                                                       |                                   |
| 13. Shri M.A. Sayed, M.L.A.                                                            | } Member Representing Seamen      |
| 14. Shri Ashutosh Banerjee,                                                            |                                   |
| 15. Shri Bimal Kumar Roy                                                               |                                   |
| 16. Shri H. Kanjilal alias Badhan Kanjilal                                             |                                   |
| 17. Shri M. Mohan                                                                      |                                   |
| 18. Shri Mohammed Jamil                                                                |                                   |

The Director General of Shipping and the Deputy Director General of Shipping, Incharge of the Seamen's Employment Office Calcutta shall respectively be the Chairman and the ViceChairman of the aforesaid Board. The Director, Seamen's Employment Office, shall be member Secretary of the aforesaid Board.

[No. 24(I)/CRA/85]

N.K. PRASAD, Dy. Director General of Shipping

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 20 अप्रैल, 1985

का. आ. 1914.—चूंकि कैप्टेन एन. ए. तम्हाने भारत सरकार नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) दिनांक 10-8-1982 संख्या सा. का. 2969 की अधिसूचना द्वारा मोर्मुगांव डाक लेबर बोर्ड के सदस्य नियुक्त किए गए थे, बोर्ड की 20-9-84, 10-1-85 तथा 14-2-85 को लगातार हुई तीन साधारण बैठकों में मोर्मुगांव डाक लेबर बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष से अनुमति लिए बिना अनुपस्थित रहे, इसलिए यह माना जाता है कि गोदी कर्मचारी (रोजगार का विनियोजन) नियम 1962 के नियम 4 के उपनियम (5) के खंड (4) की शर्तों के अनुसार उन्होंने अपना पद छोड़ दिया है।

और इस कारण उक्त डाक लेबर बोर्ड में एक पद खाली हो गया है।

इसलिए अब गोदी कर्मचारी (रोजगार का विनियोजन) नियम, 1962 के नियम 4 के तहत केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त पद की रिक्ति को अधिसूचित करती है।

[फा. सं. एलजीजी/6/84-यू. एस(एल)]

सुदेश कुमार, अवर सचिव

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 20th April, 1985

S.O. 1914.—Whereas Capt. N. A. Tamhane who was appointed as a member of the Mormugao Dock Labour by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S. O. 2969 dated the 10th August, 1982, was absent from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Board held on 20-9-84, 10-1-85 and 14-2-85 without leave of absence from the Chairman of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board and is thus deemed to have vacated his office in terms of clause (iv) of sub-rule (5) of rule 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1962;

And whereas the vacancy has thus occurred in the said Dock Labour Board;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of rule 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby notifies the said vacancy.

[F. No. LDG/6/84-US(L)]

SUDESH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 अप्रैल, 1985

का. आ. 1915.—कुछ डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीमों में और संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का निम्नलिखित प्रारूप जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, बनाना चाहती है, उक्त उपधारा की अपेक्षा अनुसार ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित किया जाता है, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है इसके द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रारूप पर इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि पर या उसके पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा।

ऐसे आक्षेपों या सुझावों पर जो इस प्रकार विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि से पहले उक्त प्रारूप की बाबत किसी व्यक्ति से प्राप्त होंगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार करेगी।

प्रारूप स्कीम

1. (1) इस स्कीम का नाम डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) संशोधन स्कीम 1985 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगी।

2. अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट स्कीमों, उसमें उल्लिखित रीति से, संशोधित की जाती हैं।

अनुसूची			(1)	(2)	(3)
क्रमसं.	संक्षिप्त नाम	संशोधन			
(1)	(2)	(3)			
1. मुख्य डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956	(1) खंड 6 के प्रथम परंतुक में, "एक हजार छह सौ पचास रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे; (2) खंड 9 के उप-खंड (अ) में,— (क) मद (1) में, "एक हजार छह सौ रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे; (ख) मद (2) में, "एक हजार छह सौ रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे; (3) खंड 10 में, उप-खंड (इ) में "एक हजार दो सौ पचास रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार छह सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे; (4) खंड 11 में, मद (छ) के परंतुक में, "एक हजार एक सौ पचास" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार पांच सौ" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;		3. मद्रास अरजिस्ट्री रक्त डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम 1957	(1) खंड 4 का मद (च) में, "एक हजार छह सौ पचास रुपए तक" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार रुपए तक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे; (2) खंड 5 में, उप-खंड (i) की मद (छ) में "एक हजार छह सौ रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	(3) खंड 10 में, मद (च) में, "एक हजार दो सौ पचास" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार छह सौ तीस" शब्द रखे जाएंगे; (4) मद 11 में, मद (छ) के परंतुक में, "आठ सौ पचास रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "बारह सौ रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;
2. मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956	(1) खंड 6 के प्रथम परंतुक में, "एक हजार छह सौ पचास रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे; (2) खंड (9) में, उप-खंड (1) की मद (अ) में, "एक हजार छह सौ रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;		4. कोचीन डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन स्कीम), 1959	(1) खंड 6 के प्रथम परंतुक में, "एक हजार छह सौ पचास और उससे अधिक" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार और उससे अधिक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे; (2) खंड 9 में, उप-खंड (1) की मद (ज) में "एक हजार छह सौ रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे; (3) खंड 10 में, मद (च) में "एक हजार दो सौ पचास" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार छह सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे; (4) खंड 11 में, मद (छ) के प्रथम परंतुक में, "आठ सौ पचास रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "बारह सौ रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
5. विशाखापत्तनम डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन, स्कीम, 1959)	(1) खंड 6 के प्रथम परंतुक में, "एक हजार छह सौ पचास और उससे अधिक" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	(2) खंड 9 के, उपखंड (1) की मद (ज) में "एक हजार छह सौ रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	(3) खंड 10 में, मद (च) में "एक हजार दो सौ पचास" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार छह सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	(4) खंड 12 में मद (छ) के परंतुक में "आठ सौ पचास" शब्दों के स्थान पर "बारह सौ रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	
6. मोरमुगाओ डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1965	(1) खंड 6 के प्रथम परंतुक में, "एक हजार छह सौ पचास रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	(2) खंड 10 में, उप-खंड (i) की मद (अ) में,— (क) उक्त पद (i) में, "एक हजार छह सौ रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे; (ख) उप-मद (ii) में, "एक हजार छ सौ रु०" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	7. विशाखापत्तनम अरिजस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968	(1) खंड 5 के प्रथम परंतुक में, "एक हजार छह सौ पचास और उससे अधिक" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	(2) खंड 9 में, उपखंड-(1) की मद (ज) में "एक हजार छह सौ" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;
				(3) खंड 10 में मद (ङ) के पश्चात निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :— “(छ) उन पदों पर नियुक्तियां करना जिनका संबलम, भासों सहित, एक हजार दो सौ पचास रुपए प्रति मास से अधिक नहीं है”;	(4) खंड 12 में मद (छ) के परंतुक में "आठ सौ पचास रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "बारह सौ रु०" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;
			8. कांडला अरिजस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968	(1) खंड 5 के प्रथम परंतुक में "एक हजार छह सौ पचास रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
		<p>(2) खंड 7 में उप-खंड (1) की मद (ड) में, "एक हजार छह सौ रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p> <p>(3) खंड 9 में मद (ड) के परन्तुक में "आठ सौ पचास" शब्दों के स्थान पर "बारह सौ" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p>			<p>पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p> <p>(ख) उप-मद (11) में, "एक हजार छह सौ" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p>
9. मांडला डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम 1969		<p>(1) खंड 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक में "एक हजार छह सौ पचास रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p> <p>(2) खंड 10 में, उप-खंड (1) की, मद (अ) में,— (क) उप-मद (1) में, "एक हजार छह सौ रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p> <p>(ख) उप-मद (11) में, "एक हजार छह सौ रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p> <p>(3) खंड (11) में, मद (च) में "एक हजार दो सौ पचास" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार छह सौ तीस" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p> <p>(4) खंड 12 में, मद (छ) के परन्तुक में, "आठ सौ पचास" शब्दों के स्थान पर "बारह सौ" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p>			<p>(3) खंड 11 में, मद (छ) के परन्तुक में, "एक हजार एक सौ पचास रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार पांच सौ" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p>
			11. कलकत्ता डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1970		<p>(1) खंड 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक में, "एक हजार छह सौ पचास रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p> <p>(2) खंड 10 में, उप-खंड (1) की मद (अ) में, "एक हजार छह सौ" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p> <p>(3) खंड 11 में, मद (च) में, "एक हजार दो सौ पचास" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार छह सौ तीस" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p> <p>(4) खंड 12 में, मद (ज) की उपमद (4) में, दो स्थानों पर "एक हजार एक सौ पचास" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार पांच सौ" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p>
10. मुम्बई छीलन तथा रंगरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969		<p>(1) खंड 5 के प्रथम परन्तुक में, "एक हजार छह सौ पचास रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार और उससे अधिक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p> <p>(2) खंड 9 में, उपखंड (1) की मद (अ) में,— (क) उप-मद (1) में "एक हजार छह सौ" शब्दों के स्थान</p>			<p>(1) खंड 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक में, "एक हजार छह सौ पचास रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p>
			12. कलकत्ता, छीलन और रंगरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1970		<p>(1) खंड 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक में, "एक हजार छह सौ पचास रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार रुपए और उससे अधिक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
	(2) खंड 10 में, उप-खंड (1) की मद (अ) में, "एक हजार छह सौ रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;			(3) खंड 10 में, मद (इ) में, "सान सौ पचास" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार छह सौ तीस" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	
	(3) खंड 11 में, मद (अ) में, "एक हजार दो सौ पचास रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार छह सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;			(4) खंड 11 में, मद (छ) के परंतुक में, "पांच सौ पचहत्तर" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार पांच सौ" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	
	(4) खंड 12 में मद (ज) की उप-मद (4) में, दो स्थानों पर "एक हजार एक सौ पचास रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार पांच सौ रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;		15. मुम्बई डॉक निकासी और अग्रेषण कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1983	(1) खंड 5 के प्रथम परंतुक में "1650 और उससे अधिक" अंकों और शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार और उससे अधिक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	
13 कलकत्ता डॉक लिपिकीय और पर्यवेक्षी कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1970	(1) खंड 5 में, उप-खंड (4) के प्रथम परंतुक में "एक हजार छह सौ पचास" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;			(2) खंड 9 में, उप-खंड (1) की मद (ज) में, दो स्थानों पर "एक हजार छह सौ पचास रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	
	(2) खंड 9 में उप-खंड (1) की मद (ज) में, "एक हजार छह सौ रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;			(3) खंड 10 में, मद (इ) में, "चार सौ पचास" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार छह सौ तीस" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;	
14. मुम्बई खाद्यान्न उठाई-धुलाई कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1975	(1) खंड 5 के प्रथम परंतुक में, "एक हजार दो सौ पचास और उससे अधिक" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दो हजार और उससे अधिक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;			(4) खंड 11 में मद (छ) के परंतुक में, "1150 रुपए" अंकों और शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार पांच सौ रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे।	
	(2) खंड 9 में, मद (अ) में,—				
	(क) उप-मद (i) में, "एक हजार शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;				
	(ख) उप-मद (ii) में, "एक हजार" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार नौ सौ तीस" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;				

[सं. एल. डी. ओ./107/84-एल.-II]

वी. शंकरलिंगम्, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd April, 1985

S. O. 1915.—The following draft of the Scheme further to amend certain Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Schemes, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), is hereby published as required by the said sub-section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the period so specified will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

#### DRAFT SCHEME

1. (1) This Scheme may be called, the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1985.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2 The Schemes specified in the Schedule are hereby amended in the manner mentioned therein.

#### SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Short title	Amendments
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	The Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956	<p>(i) in the first proviso to clause 6, for the words "one thousand six hundred and fifty and above", the words "two thousand and above" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) in clause 9, in sub-clause (j)</p> <p>(a) in item (i), for the words "rupees one thousand and six hundred", the words "one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(b) in item (ii), for the words "rupees one thousand and six hundred", the words "one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(iii) in clause 10, in sub-clause (e), for the words "rupees one thousands two hundred and fifty", the words "one thousand six hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(iv) in clause 11, in the proviso to item (g), for the words "one thousand one hundred and fifty", the words, "one thousand and five hundred" shall be substituted;</p>
2.	The Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956	<p>(i) in the first proviso to clause 6, for the words "rupees one thousands six hundred and fifty and above", the words "rupees two thousand and above" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) in clause 9, in sub-clause (1), in item (j), for the words "rupees one thousand and six hundred", the words "rupees one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
3.	The Madras Unregistered Dock workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957	<p>(ii) in clause 10, in item (f), for the words "one thousand and two hundred and fifty" the words "one thousand six hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(iv) in clause 11, in the proviso to item (g), for the words "rupees eight hundred and fifty", the words "rupees twelve hundred" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(i) in clause 4AA, in item (i), for the words "upto rupees one thousand six hundred and fifty", the words "upto rupees two thousand" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) in clause 5, in sub-clause (1) in item (g), for the words, "rupees one thousand and six hundred", the words rupees "one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;</p>
4.	The Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959	<p>(i) in the first proviso to clause 6, for the words "one thousand six hundred and fifty and above", the words "two thousand and above" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) in clause 9, in sub-clause (1), in item (j), for the words "rupees one thousand and six hundred", the words "rupees one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(iii) in clause 10, in item (f), for the words "one thousand and two hundred and fifty", the words "rupees one thousand six hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(iv) in clause 11, in proviso to item (g), for the words "rupees eight hundred and fifty", the words "rupees twelve hundred" shall be substituted;</p>
5.	The Visakhapatnam Dock-workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959.	<p>(i) in the first proviso to clause 6, for the words "one thousand six hundred and fifty and above", the words "rupees two thousand and above" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) in clause 9, in sub-clause (1), in item (j), for the words "rupees one thousand and six hundred", the words "rupees one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
		(iii) in clause 10, in item (f) for the words "one thousand two hundred and fifty" the words "rupees one thousand six hundred and thirty" shall be substituted			one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;
		(iv) in clause 11, in the proviso to item (g), for the words "rupees eight hundred and fifty", the words "rupees twelve hundred" shall be substituted;			(iii) in clause 10, after item (c), the following shall be inserted namely :— "(f) make appointments to the posts salary of which exclusive of allowances, is not more than rupees one thousand, two hundred and fifty per mensem".
6. The Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme 1965.		(i) in the first proviso to clause 6 for the words "rupees one thousand six hundred and fifty and above", the word "rupees two thousand and above" shall be substituted;			(iv) in clause 12, in the proviso to item (g), for the words "rupees eight hundred and fifty", the words "rupees twelve hundred" shall be substituted;
		(ii) in clause 10, in sub-clause (1), in item (j),— (a) in sub-item (i), for the words "rupees one thousand and six hundred", the words "rupees one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted; (b) in sub-item (ii), for the words "rupees one thousand and six hundred", the words "rupees one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;	8. The Kandla Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulations of Employment) Scheme, 1968.		(i) in the first proviso to clause 5, for the words "rupees one thousand six hundred and fifty and above", the words "rupees two thousands and above" shall be substituted;
		(iii) in clause 11, in item (f), for the words "one thousand two hundred and fifty", the words "rupees one thousand six hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;			(ii) in clause 7, in sub-clause (1), in item (e), for the words "rupees one thousand and six hundred", the words "rupees one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;
		(iv) in clause 12, in the proviso to item (g) for the words "rupees eight hundred and fifty", the words "rupees twelve hundred" shall be substituted;			(iii) in clause 9, in the proviso to item (e), for the words "eight hundred and fifty", the words "twelve hundred" shall be substituted;
7. The Visakhapatnam Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1968.		(i) in the first proviso to clause 5, for the words "one thousand six hundred and fifty and above" the words "rupees two thousand and above" shall be substituted;	9. The Kandla Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969.		(i) in the first proviso to clause 6, for the words "rupees one thousand six hundred and fifty", the words "rupees two thousand" shall be substituted;
		(ii) in clause 9, in sub-clause (1), in item (h), for the words "one thousand and six hundred" the words "rupees			(ii) in clause 10, in sub-clause (1), in item (j),—  (a) in sub-item (i), for the words "rupees one thousand and six hundred", the words "rupees one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;  (b) in sub-item (ii), for the words "rupees one thousand and six hundred", the words "rupees one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;

1	2	3	1	2	3
		(iii) in clause 11, in clause, (f), for the words "one thousand and two hundred and fifty", the words "one thousand six hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;	12. The Calcutta Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970.	(i) In the first proviso to clause 6, for the words "rupees one thousand and six hundred and fifty and above", the words "rupees two thousand and above" shall be substituted;	
		(iv) in clause 12, in the proviso to item (g), for the words "eight hundred and fifty", the words "twelve hundred" shall be substituted;		(ii) In clause 10, in sub-clause (1), in item (j), for the words "rupees one thousand and six hundred", the words "one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;	
10. The Bombay Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969		(i) in the first proviso to clause 5, for the words "one thousand and six hundred and fifty and above", the words "two thousand and above" shall be substituted;		(iii) in clause 11, in item (f), for the words "rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty", the words "rupees one thousand six hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;	
		(ii) in clause 9, in sub-clause (1), in item (j), — (a), in sub-item (i), for the words "one thousand and six hundred", the words "one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;		(iv) in clause 12, in item (h) in sub-item (iv), for the words "rupees one thousand one hundred and fifty" at two places, the words "rupees one thousand and five hundred" shall be substituted;	
		(b) in sub-item (ii), for the words "one thousand and six hundred", the words "rupees one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;			
		(iii) in clause 11, in the proviso to item (g), for the words "rupees one thousand one hundred and fifty", the words "one thousand five hundred" shall be substituted;	13. The Calcutta Dock Clerical and Supervisory Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970.	(i) in clause 5, in the first proviso to sub-clause (4) for the words "one thousand six hundred and fifty", the words "two thousand" shall be substituted;	
11. The Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulations of Employment) Scheme, 1970		(i) in the first proviso to clause 6, for the words, "rupees one thousand six hundred and fifty and above", the words "rupees two thousand and above" shall be substituted		(ii) in clause 9, in the item (h) of sub-clause (1), for the words "rupees one thousand and six hundred", the words "one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;	
		(ii) in clause 10, in sub-clause (1), in item (j), for the words "one thousand and six hundred", the words "one thousand, nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;	14. The Bombay Foodgrain Handling Workers (Regulation of Employment), Scheme, 1975.	(i) in the first proviso to Clause 5, for the words "One thousand two hundred and fifty and above", the words "two thousand and above" shall be substituted;	
		(iii) in clause 11, in item (f), for the words "one thousand and two hundred and fifty", the words "one thousand six hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;		(ii) in clause 9, in item (j), — (a) in sub-item (i), for the words "one thousand", the words "one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;	
		(iv) in clause 12, in item (h), in sub-item (iv), for the words "one thousand one hundred and fifty" at two places, the words "one thousand and five hundred" shall be substituted;		(b) in sub-item (ii), for the words "one thousand", the words "one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;	



1	2	3	1	2	3
		(iii) in clause 10 in item (e), for the words "seven hundred and fifty", the words "one thousand six hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;			(iv) in clause 11 in proviso to item (g), for the words and figure "rupees 1150", the words "rupees one thousand and five hundred" shall be substituted.
		(iv) in clause 11, in proviso to item (g), for the words "five hundred and seventy five", the words "one thousand and five hundred" shall be substituted;			[F. No. LDO/107/84-L.II] V. SANKARALINGAM, Dy. Secy.

## सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 1985

15. The Bombay Dock Clearing and Forwarding Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1983.

- (i) in the first proviso to clause 5, for the figure and words "1650 and above", the words "two thousand and above" shall be substituted;
- (ii) in clause 9, in sub clause (1) in item (h), at two places, for the words "rupees one thousand six hundred and fifty", the words "one thousand nine hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;
- (iii) in clause 10, in item (e), for the words "twelve hundred and fifty", the words "one thousand six hundred and thirty" shall be substituted;

का० आ० 1916 — चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 3 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्रीमती वैयाजंती माला बाली का केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड की सदस्यता से त्यागपत्र दिनांक 4-11-1984 से स्वीकार करती है।

[फाइल संख्या 811/3/85-एफ (सी)]

के०एस० वेंकटरामन, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 17th April, 1985

S.O. 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Cinematograph Act 1952 (37 of 1952) the Central Government hereby accepts the resignation of Smt. Vyjayantimala Bali from the membership of the Central Board of Film Certification with effect from 4-11-1984.

[File No. 811/8/85-F(C)]

K. S. VENKATARAMAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 1985

## आदेश

का आ 1917—फिल्म सलाहकार बोर्ड के कार्यकरण से संबंधित विनियमों के नियम 14 (ख) के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा इसका साथ लगी अनुसूची के कालम-2 में निविष्ट फिल्मों को, उनके सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के रूपान्तरों सहित, जिनका विवरण प्रत्येक के सामने उक्त अनुसूची के कालम-6 में दिया हुआ है, स्वीकृत करती है:-

## अनुसूची

क्र.सं.	फिल्म का नाम	फिल्म का एम्बार्ड मॉडरो से	आवेदक का नाम	निर्माता का नाम	क्या वैज्ञानिक फिल्म है या शिक्षा संबंधी फिल्म है या समाचार और सामयिक घटनाओं की फिल्म है या डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म है
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	ए. डिफ्रेंट डेस्टिन	548.64	श्री बा. एन. नैने, सदस्य सचिव, विकास कृषि तथा सहयोग के लिए जन कार्यवाई विभाग, महाराष्ट्र सरकार, सचिवालय, अम्बार्ड-400032		डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म। सामान्य प्रदर्शन के लिए।

[फा.सं. 315/5/85-एफ (फ)]

सुकुमार मंडल, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 18th April, 1985

## ORDER

S.O. 1917.—In exercise of the powers vested under the provisions of Rule 14(b) of the Regulations relating to the working of the Film Advisory Board, the Central Government hereby approves film specified in column 2 of the Schedule annexed hereto in all its language versions to be of the description specified against it in column 6 of the said Schedule.

## SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the film	Length of the film in metres	Name of the applicant	Name of the Producer	Brief Synopsis whether a scientific film or for educational purpose or a film dealing with news and current events of documentary film
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A Different Destiny	548 64	Shri B. N. Nene, Member-Secretary, People's Action for Development, Agriculture & Co-operation Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya, Bombay-400 032.		Documentary for general release.

[File No. 315/5/85-F(P)]

SUKUMAR MANDAL, Desk Officer.

रेल मंत्रालय

(रेलवे बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 1985

का०आ० 1918.—सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राष्ट्रपति एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित तालिका के कालम 1 में निर्दिष्ट अधिकारों को सरकार का राजपत्रित अधिकारी होने के नाते अधिकारी उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनार्थ संपदा अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करते हैं। और आगे निर्देश देते हैं कि उपर्युक्त अधिकारी उपर्युक्त तालिका के कालम 2 को तदनुरूपी इन्द्राज में विनिर्दिष्ट अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगा और संपदा अधिकारों को सौंप गये कर्तव्यों का निष्पादन करेगा।

तालिका

अधिकारी का पदनाम सरकारी स्थान को कोटि और क्षेत्राधिकार की स्थानीय

1	2
उप महाप्रबन्धक (सामान्य) मध्य रेलवे बम्बई।	समस्त मध्य रेलवे के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन स्थान

[फा० सं० 82/डब्ल्यू 2/14/4]

ए०एन० वांच० सचिव रेलवे बोर्ड  
भारत के राष्ट्रपति के लिए तथा उनके  
ओर से।

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 18th April, 1985

S.O. 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the President hereby appoints the officer mentioned in column 1 of the Table below, being Gazetted Officer of the Government to be estate officer for the purpose of the said Act and further directs that the said officer shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on estate officer by or under the said Act within the local of his jurisdiction in respect of the public premises specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said Table.

## TABLE

Designation of the Officer	Categories of public premises and local limit of jurisdiction.
1	2
Deputy General Manager (General) Central Railway, Bombay.	Premises under the administrative control of the entire Central Railway.

[F. No. 82/W2/14/4]

A.N. WANCHOO, Secy, Railway Board,  
for and on behalf of President of India

संचार मंत्रालय

(डाक तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 1985

का० आ० 1919—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627 दिनांक 8 मार्च 1980 द्वारा लागू किये गये भारतीय तार नियम 1951 के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने मुलतान बन्तोरि/मेप्पाडा/भीन्गाडी/वयन्तिरी/प्रालमन्योले/अनामनात/ने मन्काडा/कडोटि/ओडीकोदे/एडावापो/पन्डीकाट टेलीफोन केन्द्र में दिनांक 1.5-1985 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निषेध किया है।

[संख्या 5-9/85-पीएच बी(2)]

## MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P&amp;T Board)

New Delhi the 19th April, 1985

S.O. 1919.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specified 1-5-1985 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Sultan's Butte/Meppadi/Meenangadi/Vythiri/Pulamanthole/Anamangad/Mankada/Kondoty/Aracode/Edavanna/Pandikkad Telephone Exchanges Kerala Circle.

[No. 5-9/85-PHB(II)]

का० आ० 1920.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627 दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1980 द्वारा लागू किये गये भारतीय तार नियम 1951 के नियम 434 के खण्ड III पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने मंजारकाड/कन्हिरापूजा/तच्छपारा/पालक्कयम / कल्लडिकोड / पलिरिपाला / चेरुवन्तूर टेलीफोन केन्द्र में दिनांक 1-5-1985 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या 5-9/85-पीएचबी(1)]

बजराम सिंह, सहायक महानिदेशक (पी०एच०बी०)

S.O. 1920.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specified 1-5-1985 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Sultan's Butte/Meppadi/Meenangadi/Vythiri/Pulamanthole/Anamangad/Mankada/Kondoty/Aracode/Edavanna/Pandikkad Telephone Exchanges Kerala Circle.

[No. 5-9/85-PHB(1)]

B. R. SINGH, Asstt. Director General (PHB)

## अस संज्ञास्य

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 1985

का० आ० 1921 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 11) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-4-85 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एक-12012/176/81-डॉ 2 (ग)]

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 19th April, 1985

S.O. 1921.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Central Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 12th April, 1985.

[No. L-12012/176/81-D II (A)]

BEFORE SHRI R. B. SRIVASTAVA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR.

I.D. No. 85/1983

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Ayodhya Prasad Sub Staff C/o Sri O. P. Nigam, 295/387 Dindayal Road, Ashrafabad, Kanpur.

AND

The Chief Manager, Central Bank of India, Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.

I.D. No. 88/1983

In the matter of dispute between :

Sri Om Narain Misra, Girish Dutt Shukla, Udai Narain Misra, Ashok Kumar Pande, and Shri Santosh Kumar Mishra, All C/o Sri O. P. Nigam, 295/387, Dindayal Road Ashrafabad, Kanpur.

AND

The Chief Manager, Central Bank of India, Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.

PRESENT :

Shri O. P. Nigam representative for the workmen and Sri J. Trivedi representative for the management.

## AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide order Nos. L-12012/176/81-D-II-A, dated 19-12-82 and Order No. L-12012/191/81-D-II dated 26th March, 1982 has referred the following disputes for adjudication :

In the case of I.D. No. 85/1983 :

"Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Kanpur, in not absorbing Shri Ayodhya Prasad, Sub-Staff in the bank's services and terminating his services from 1976 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workmen concerned entitled?"

In the case of I.D. No. 88/1983 :

"Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Kanpur in not absorbing Sri Om Narain Mishra, Girish Dutt Shukla, Udai Narain Mishra, Ashok Kumar Pande and Shri Santosh Kumar Mishra, in bank's services and terminating their services from 1976 is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?"

The above two cases were consolidated as common question of law and fact was involved in both the disputes and the I.D. No. 85/83 was made leading case and the entire evidence of the parties in both the cases have been adduced in I.D. No. 85/83.

It is common ground that the workmen Sri Ayodhya Prasad, Om Narain Misra, Girish Dutt Shukla, Udai Narain Mishra, Ashok Kumar Pande and Shri Santosh Kumar Mishra, worked in the management bank in subordinate cadre at different branches in Kanpur Division. The applicants appeared in a written test held on 13-6-71 and after interview a penal was drawn for the post of sub cadre in the bank but the applicants could not qualify the written test and interview, hence their names did not appear in the penal list dated 1-8-1971. On the intervention of the bank employees Union, the workmen were reinterviewed alongwith other candidates and their names were included in the revised penal dated 1-2-73 in the general category. It is also not disputed that the names of the Udai Narain Misra, Om Narain, Girish Dutt Shukla, Ashok Kumar Pande and Sri Santosh Kumar Misra and Ayodhya Prasad appeared in the merit list of the above said penal at serial Nos. 13, 14, 16, 21, 26 and 29. According to the bank management this merit list remained in operation upto 31st December, 1973 as mentioned therein and the same was scrapped after that date before the names of the applicants should be considered.

Further it is not dispute that the applicants have not completed 240 days of service during span of one year i.e. in a 12 calendar months preceding the date with reference on which calculation is to be made and hence have not acquired any right. The grievance of the workmen is that the persons who were below in the merit list get a chance to work and were also allowed to complete 240 days during a year which was an unfair labour practice and lastly their absorption was done permanently by the management bank. In this way had the persons below the applicants not allowed to complete 240 days and the workmen would have been given a chance they would have completed 240 days of work in a year and would have been made permanent in the bank services. In this way the applicants had to suffer due to unfair labour practice on the part of the bank management. Despite circular No. 4 of 1968 of the bank outsiders were given temporary appointment. The workmen have submitted the list of 13 persons who were lower to them in the merit list of the bank management but were allowed to complete 240 days in span of one year.

The management had admitted about ten persons that their name appeared in the merit list of 1973 and were appointed in the bank's services as they have completed 240 days or more in one calendar month as temporary workmen before their absorption. They are Sri Avadesh Narain Pandey, Prem Chandra, S. K. Savita, M. M. Dwivedi, K. K. Khanna, Dayashankar Dixit, Shiv Shankar Kahar, R. K. Sharma and Sri Budhiram. According to the bank management they were at serial nos. 31, 34, 35, 39, 41, 50, 52, 53, 64 and 66. Most of the above ten persons appointed on 1-1-72 for a limited period except Sri Budhiram who was appointed on 18-5-70. They were allowed to complete 240 days in one span breaks. No doubt when the revised list was made on 1-2-73 and was valid upto 31-12-73 as mentioned therein. The persons at serial nos. 26, 27 and 28 were appointed from that list after 31-3-73.

The workmen have filed the circular of the Divisional Manager dated 13-14 December, 1972. In this circular there is a reference that the list of the approved candidates in leave vacancy of sub staff dated 31 July, 72 was issued. This circular was the reply of the query of some of the branches regarding restriction of maximum period of temporary employee could be allowed to work. The reply was that the maximum temporary period should be of 80 working days for approved candidates provided he is working in leave vacancy with usual breaks. It was further required that the statement showing particulars (full) of temporary staff be submitted to the Divisional Office every month from 5th December, 1972. It was further instructed that if an approved candidate is working in a clear vacancy he should not be allowed 80 working days under any circumstances and the branches should inform immediately if there is any clear vacancy and that in no case unapproved should be appointed. All the workmen in question were getting temporary appointment upto 1976 and thus the list prepared on 1-2-73 did not come to end on 31-12-73 and remained in existence upto 1976.

The workmen representative has laid great stress on circular No. 4 of 1968 which laid down also for retrenched clerical and sub-staff and also mentioned that all further recruitment should be strictly made according to that rules. The circular further laid down that all such vacancies should be notified in a local press and thereafter proper applications of the candidates not more than five times of the vacancies should be called for the written test. It is also laid down in the circular that the temporary workmen should not be allowed to work more than 80 days but the persons junior to the workmen in the merit list were allowed to continue and complete 240 days and were subsequently made permanent in the bank service's. The workman in question came in the temporary employment of the bank either in 1971 or 1972 or latest in 1973 but the bank prepared the merit list in the year 1973. The services of the applicants were terminated in the year 1976. Had the applicants been allowed to work in place of the persons working in the bank who were junior to the applicants they too might have completed 240 days and would have been made permanent. Thus it was malafide on the part of the bank management not to have given chance to the workmen to continue in

bank services after having come in the approved list and allowed the juniors Shri Avadesh Narain and 9 others to complete 240 days.

In view of the above discussion believing the applicants' workmen and evidence on record, I hold that the action of the bank management of Central Bank of India in not absorbing Shri Ayodhya Prasad of I.D. No. 85 of 83 sub-staff in the bank services and terminating his service from 1976 is not justified.

The result is that the applicant/workman is entitled to be reinstated with full back wages.

Similarly the other workmen of I.D. No. 88/83, I hold that the action of the management of Central Bank of India in not absorbing the workmen namely S/Shri Om Narain Mishra, Girish Dutt Shukla, Udai Narain Mishra, Ashok Kumar Pande and Sri Santosh Kumar Mishra in bank services and terminating their services from 1976 is not justified.

The result is that the applicant/workmen are entitled to be reinstatement with full back wages.

I, therefore, give my award accordingly.

Let a copy of this award be kept on the file of I.D. No. 88 of 83 Sri Om Narain Mishra and others Vs. Central Bank of India.

Sd/-

R. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer.  
C.G.I.T. Kanpur.

[No. L-12012/176/81-D.II(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 1985

का० आ० 1922.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, लुधियाना के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8 अप्रैल, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-12012/150/83-डी.ए./डी० 4(ए)]

New Delhi, the 20th April, 1985

S.O. 1922.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank, Ludhiana, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 8th April, 1985.

BEFORE SHRI I. P. VASISHTH, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
CHANDIGARH.

Case No. I.D. 142/83

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank Ludhiana-Punjab.

AND

Their workman—Subhash Bansal.

## APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Shri Malvinder Singh.

For the Workman.—S/Shri V. S. Malhi and T. C. Sharma.

INDUSTRY : Banking.

STATE : Punjab.

## AWARD

Dated the 29th of March, 1985

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, hereinafter referred to as the Act, per the Order No. 1-12012/150/83-D.I.L.A. dated the 31st of October 1983, referred the following Industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Punjab National Bank, Regional Office, Ludhiana in relation to their Amargarh Branch in debarring Shri Subhash Bansal, Clerk/Cashier from officiating as well as permanent posting as Clerk-cum-Cashier-Incharge for a period of one year with effect from 14-12-81 is justified? If not to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?”.

2. Brief facts of the case, according to the petitioner/workman, are that he was employed as a clerk in the Respd. Bank at their Amargarh Branch and was the senior most person amongst the clerical staff in September 1980. The Regional Manager Ludhiana Region had ordered the introduction of Teller-system in the said branch and on account of his eligibility, the petitioner was directed to be posted there as Teller under his orders dated 20-10-1980. It was alleged that for some oblique reason the Branch Manager was not favourably inclined to the proposition and thus, on one or the other pretext, he kept on putting off the matter which forced the petitioner to raise an industrial dispute through his Union. However, the issue could not be settled amicably despite the intervention of the Conciliation machinery and so the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C) submitted a “failure-report” to the Labour Ministry which was still seized of the subject for seeking adjudication under Section 10 of the Act *ibid*. In between this period the Cashier-Incharge of the Bank was transferred and the vacancy was proposed to be filled in by the petitioner.

3. It was against the aforesaid backdrop that under his letter dated 1-10-81 the Branch manager sought the petitioner's consent for accepting the permanent posting of Cashier-Incharge. The petitioner did not oppose the proposition but replied that he was willing to officiate as Clerk-cum-cashier-Incharge provided it did not effect his claim for the post of a Teller for which a dispute was already pending before the Appropriate Government. The Branch Manager did not react kindly to the rider and so under his letter dated 16-11-81 asked him to give an unconditional acceptance or to loose the chance of officiating as well as permanent posting for a period of one year in the terms of Bipartite Settlement. On the same day the petitioner informed the Branch Manager that he was willing to accept the offer without prejudice to his rights on the seat of Teller. On 2-11-1981 the Branch Manager again wrote him a similar letter which was replied by the petitioner on 11-12-81 in reiteration of his earlier stand.

4. It was pleaded that the dispute raised by the Petitioner's Union on the point of his posting as Teller was negatived by the Labour Ministry vide their letter dated 22-4-82 as it declined to make any reference under Section 10 of the Act. But meanwhile the Respd. Bank passed the impugned order debarring him from officiating as well as permanent posting as Clerk-cum-cashier-Incharge for a period of one year w.e.f. 14-12-81. It was complained that the management's action was highly prejudicial to his right to draw a special allowance of Rs. 102/- A.M. usually allowed to the officiating post of Cashier-Incharge and since it was passed in an illegal manner, without considering his peculiar circumstances as enumerated above so it required to be quashed.

88 GI/85—11

5. Resisting the proceedings on all counts, the management avered that under the terms of Bipartite Settlement the petitioner was required to give an unqualified consent for his permanent posting as Cashier-Incharge otherwise he was to loose officiating as well as permanent posting for full one year. Although his narration of facts was not controverted yet it was pleaded that his insistence on reserving a right to be posted as Teller while officiating as Clerk-cum-Cashier-Incharge was quite unwarranted and unreasonable. Otherwise also having regard to the nature of their business it was necessary to fill up the post of Cashier-Incharge on permanent basis. Elaborating the point they propounded that it was not possible for them to keep such a sensitive post vacant and carry on with make-shift arrangement because of late there have been enormous increase in the day-to-day transactions in the Banking Industry, followed by the consequent risks of cheating and frauds in Cash-section; Moreover the Cashier-Incharge is required to hold joint custody of the entire Cash alongwith the Branch Manager. In order to ensure smooth functioning of the Branch and to avoid the hazards of monetary deflections, it had become absolutely necessary to fill up the said post on permanent basis, at the very first available opportunity. That was how that in the terms of Bipartite Settlement the post was offered to the petitioner, he being the senior most eligible employee, but he failed to give his unconditional consent despite repeated reminders, thus forcing their hands in passing the impugned order.

6. In view of the omnibus nature of the terms of reference, without going through the formality of framing any issue the parties were straightaway called upon to adduce evidence in support of their respective versions. Accordingly, the petitioner examined himself on the basis of the disclosures made in his affidavit Ex. W1 whereas, in their discretion, the management opted against leading any evidence. They rather tried to meet his case on the basis of admitted facts and documents alone.

7. On a careful scrutiny of the entire available data and hearing the parties, I am inclined to sustain the Management's action in its pith and substance because persual of their correspondence, whose authenticity was not disputed from either side, right from the initial stage would leave no manner of doubt that the petitioner had throughout been insisting on protecting his right to the post of a Teller even while working on the promotion seat of Cashier-Incharge. On the other hand, time and again they asked him to reconsider his stand and avail of the promotion on giving an unconditional consent. It goes without saying that according to the common case of the parties the post of a Cashier-Incharge carries a special Allowance and also opens avenues of promotion to other senior posts in the Bank.

8. On behalf of the petitioner it was urged that since his claim for being posted as Teller against a vacancy created by the Management itself was under consideration with the ALC and subsequently with the Labour Ministry for making a regular reference under Section 10 of the Act, therefore, he could not possibly forge his right on giving an unconditional consent to work as Cashier-Incharge, but even then he agreed to discharge the duty of Cashier-Incharge on temporary basis while reserving his right to the Teller's post. In short, an effect was made to project his bonafides in the refusal.

9. I am not impressed with the half baked explanation. The pertinent point is that the post of Cashier-Incharge in a financial institution like Bank, in the very nature of things, requires full time attention by a responsible official who should be accountable to the Management for the smooth functioning of the Cash Section, and precisely for this very reason the management had agreed to give him permanent posting on the seat at the very first instance. Of course his claim for appointment as Teller was under consideration of the Labour Ministry but that by itself did not confer any vested right on him. After all the Ministry could not force the Management to give him any particular relief and, in its discretion, could even refuse to make a Reference under Section 10 of the Act. And if at all it were to bail him out by making any reference to the Tribunal, it was for the latter to decide the case on merits

which could go either way, obviously during all this while the Bank could not keep the post of Cashier-Incharge vacant.

10. Looking towards the issue from yet another angle, suppose the management were to offer the post to the person placed immediately below the petitioner and the Ministry were to decline the Reference, or the Reference proceedings were destined to fail before the Tribunal, what would be the fate of that poor chap who was doing the job dutifully? Should he be asked to make room for the petitioner? or should the Bank pay Special Allowance for the same post to both of them? In my considered opinion it would be quite an unfair proposition. After all for the convenience of the petitioner alone, the entire Body consisting of the Management as well as his junior colleagues could not be kept in suspense. Similarly taking the other side of it, suppose the Bank had acceded to the petitioner's request to reserve his right to the post of Teller, allowed him to officiate on the seat of the Cashier-Incharge and the Reference were to succeed before the Tribunal; surely the petitioner would have an option to grab either of the two Allowance Posts but during all this period at least one of his junior colleague would have been deprived of a legitimate chance to officiate on an Allowance post. To press home a proposition of the type i.e. letting one particular individual to eat the cake and have it also and dump the other into the gutter; from my view point, would be a cruel joke on the rules of fair play.

11. The gist of the matter is that at least up to the point of Ministry's decision on the question of referring his Teller's dispute to the Tribunal, the petitioner was reluctant to work as Cashier-Incharge, and on own showing the Ministry declined the Reference on 22-4-1982 whereas the vacancy of the Cashier-Incharge arose and was offered to him as early as October 1981.

12. Be that as it may, in the totality of the situation I find no irregularity, impropriety or illegality in the basic structure of the impugned order except, of course, that instead of 14-12-1981 it should have been effective from the very stage when the petitioner failed to give an unconditional consent by declining the offer per his letter dated 5-10-1981. Therefore, I return my Award in favour of the Management with such modification in the impugned order.

Chandigarh,  
29-3-1985.

I. P. VASISHTH, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-12012/150/83/D-II(A)/D.IV(A)]

का० प्रा० 1923.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण, में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन में सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, मद्रास के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-4-85 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-12012/300/83 डी2(ए)]

S.O. 1923.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the State Bank of India, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 8th April, 1985.

BEFORE THIRU K. S. GURUMURTHY, B.A., B.L.,  
PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, TAMIL-  
NADU, MADRAS

(Constituted by the Central Government)  
Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1985  
Industrial Dispute No. 35 of 1983

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the

workman and the Management of State Bank of India, Madras-1).

#### BETWEEN

The workman represented by The General Secretary,  
State Bank Workmen Staff Union, C2, Gengu Reddy  
Street, Madras-600008.

#### AND

The Chief General Manager, State Bank of India, Local  
Head Office, 21, Rajaji Salai, Madras, 600001.

#### REFERENCE :

Order No. L-12012/300/82-D.II (A), dated 24-5-1983,  
Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Govern-  
ment of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1984 upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on records and upon hearing the arguments of Thiruvalluvar S. Venkataraman and C. M. Krishnakumar, Advocates appearing for the workman and of King and Partridge, Advocates appearing for the Management and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following.

#### AWARD

The Central Government by its Order No.-L-12012/300/82-D.II (A), Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, dated 24th May, 1983 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal under Section 10(1)(d) read with Section 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

#### 2. The dispute is :

Whether the demand of the workmen in relation to the Local Head Office of the State Bank of India, Madras that Shri C. Rajendran, A/C Plant Operator should be placed in clerical cadre and paid appropriate wages and allowances by the Management of the Bank is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?

3. On receipt of notice from the Tribunal, the Union filed a claim statement raising the following grounds to sustain the claim of the worker : Shri C. Rajendran was appointed in the Madras Local Head Office State Bank of India as Air Condition Plant Operator on 2nd November, 1977. His salary and other service conditions were governed by the 'Local Award' read with the subsequent modifications etc. made to the terms of the said award from time to time through bipartite settlements between the Bank and the All India State Bank of India Staff Federation. Shri C. Rajendran was appointed as "Air-Condition Plant Operator" in the scale of pay as applicable to the member of the subordinate staff. He was also paid a "special allowance of Rs. 48 per month as applicable to the employees in the subordinate cadre performing the duties of "electrician." The revised scale of pay as applicable for the subordinate staff in 'A' class is 245-7-280-10-330-12-390-15-435-20-455. Shri C. Rajendran was fitted into this new scale with effect from 1-9-1978.

4. Shri C. Rajendran at the time of his appointment was not a matriculate and as such he did not raise any dispute regarding the scale of pay applied to him. He, however, came to know that employees working in the Central Office of the Bank at Bombay, designed as air-conditioned plant attendants and performing identical duties were appointed in the scale of pay applicable to clerical staff and also paid a special allowance of Rs. 61 per month plus dearness allowance thereon. From 1-9-1978, the scale of pay applicable to the clerical staff in the bank was revised as : 325-20-405-25-455-30-545-35-580-40-660-45-750-50-800-60-1040. The special allowance was also revised as Rs. 200 per month. Shri C. Rajendran also came to know that his counter-parts at Bombay, although matriculates possessed identical technical qualification viz., a certificate from the Industrial Training Institute that they were qualified "fitters". Shri C. Rajendran passed the S.S.L.C. examination in October, 1979. Shri C. Rajendran A/C Plant Operator should be placed in clerical cadre and paid appropriate wages and allowances by the Respondent-Bank. This Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to

pass an award directing the respondent bank to place the said Shr. C. Rajendran in clerical cadre and to pay wages and allowance from November, 1979 and render justice.

5. The Management filed a counter statement resisting the claim of the Union on the following grounds : This reference is not maintainable in law. A workman recruited in a particular grade cannot be automatically placed in different grade/higher grade. Shri C. Rajendran was appointed as Air Condition Plant Operator at the Local Head Office at Madras on 2-11-1977 in the "subordinate" scale of pay and not in the clerical grade. The Respondent as a special case was paid a sum of Rs. 48 per month as special allowance. In 1978 Sri C. Rajendran was paid Rs. 90 per month the above special allowance. Sri Rajendran A/C Plant Operator at the Madras Local Head Office cannot be consider on par with the Air-Condition Plant Operator at the Central Office at Bombay whose duties are different. The educational qualification and experience are totally different. The A/C Plant Operator at Central Office performs onerous duties than the A/C Plant Operator at the Madras Local Head Office.

6. An employee who has joined the services of the Bank on certain terms and conditions to which he was agreeable at the time of his entry into the Bank's service cannot seek to alter the same unless and otherwise the terms and conditions of contract provide for. The duties of an A/C Plant Operator at Central Office are different and require better educational qualification and experience. The nature of duties call for different levels of responsibility and technical competence. Sri C. Rajendran is not entitled in law to claim higher grade and special allowance applicable to clerical grade on the ground that he has passed S.S.L.C. Examination in October, 1979. This Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to dismiss the claim of the Petitioner-Union.

7. Before this Tribunal, WW-1 was examined and by consent of parties Exs. W-1 to W-8 and M-1 to M-3 were marked. The Management did not lead any oral evidence. I heard the learned counsel for the Union and the learned counsel for the Management.

8. The point for consideration is whether the worker Sri C. Rajendran, A/C Plant Operator should be paid wages and allowances on par with the wages and allowances payable to the A/C Plant Operator at Bombay.

9. It must be mentioned that though the language of the reference describing the dispute suggest that the claim of the workman is that he should be placed in the clerical cadre and paid appropriate wages and allowances, the materials placed by the parties in the course of enquiry make it abundantly clear that the claim of the worker is that he should be paid wages and allowances, etc., on par with the A/C Plant Operator at Bombay. It is clear from the document Ex. W-1 that initially this worker Sri C. Rajendran was appointed as additional Fitter under the Respondent-Management. However, the Management considered that the duties performed by the additional Fitter are identical or similar and therefore the Management chose to re-designate this worker who was additional Fitter as A/C Plant Operator. This order of re-designation by the Management under Ex. W-1 was on 28-6-1980. The Management has appointed this worker as A/C Plant Operator by its order dated 2-11-1977. This order specifies the pay and allowances. From this order appointing this worker as A/C Plant Operator on a particular scale of pay and allowances, the Management contends that this worker cannot ask for change of emoluments as that would amount to change in the service conditions which are governed by the terms of contract or the order of appointment Ex. M-2. I am afraid that this ground of objection is not sustainable. The basis of the claim of the worker represented by the Union is that equal pay for equal work.

10. It is the claim of the Petitioner that the worker discharges the same functions and duties in his capacity as the A/C Plant Operator at Madras as the A/C Plant Operator discharges the duties and functions at Bombay. It is further alleged that the duties and responsibilities of the A/C Plant Operator at Madras are identical to the duties and responsibilities of the A/C Plant Operator at Bombay. Therefore the basis of the claim is the equal pay for the equal work

done. It therefore remains for consideration, whether the worker has proved that he has the equal qualification and does the identical work and has the same duties and responsibilities as that of the A/C Plant Operator at Bombay.

11. The worker has addressed the letter Ex. W-3 to the Management that he has passed S.S.L.C. examination in October, 1979 and he is performing exactly the identical duties as the A/C Plant Attendant at the Central Office, Bombay. He has requested the Management to place him on par with his counter-part at Bombay by giving him the benefit of clerical scale of pay and a special allowance of Rs. 200 per month. In reply to this Ex. W-3 letter, the Management has written Ex. W-4 stating that he was appointed in the subordinate cadre and the terms of appointment cannot be changed at present. The Management has advised him to appear for the promotional test for candidates from the subordinate cadre to the clerical cadre if the worker satisfies the eligibility criteria at the time of examination. What is actually asked for by the worker is not one of promotion to the clerical cadre. The claim is that he should be paid emoluments on par with the emoluments paid to his counter-part at Bombay, namely, the A/C, Plant Attendant. In evidence, this worker WW-1 has stated that he passed S.S.L.C. in 1979 and he got the requisite technical qualification to do the job of A/C Plant Operator. He asserted that what all duties are done by the A/C Plant Operator at Madras are the same duties done by the A/C Plant Operator at Bombay. It was suggested to this WW-1 that the A/C Plant Operators at Bombay are appointed on par with clerks. The Management has not placed any record to show that the initial appointment of A/C Plant Operator at Bombay is on par with clerks.

12. Coming to the functional aspect of the A/C Plant Operator at Madras and A/C Plant Operator at Bombay, WW-1 has stated that they are identical. The Management has produced Ex. M-3 in its attempt to show that the duties and responsibilities of A/C Plant Operator at Bombay are different from the duties and responsibilities of A/C Plant Operator at Madras. A close scrutiny of the details mentioned in Ex. M-3 will make it clear that the duties performed by the A/C Plant Operator at Bombay are not different from the duties performed by the A/C Plant Operator at Madras. Merely because the A/C Plant at Madras is not operated daily or regularly and the A/C Plant at Bombay is operated daily that can not make any difference in the actual duty to be performed. It may be that two members of the staff are identically placed and yet the clerk working in a particular section has not heavy workload and the other clerk placed in another section has not light work. That will not alter the fact that the duties performed by both are identical. The plant at Madras may be medium sized and the plant at Bombay may be big. It is not the case of the Management that this worker has not the requisite qualification. It emerges from the pleadings and from the records that this worker possesses the qualification and technical training to work as A/C Plant Operator. In fact Ex. M-3 itself makes it clear that after his appointment he was given training in air-conditioning. Therefore, on the ground of qualifications the A/C Plant Operator at Bombay cannot be classified as different from the A/C Plant Operator at Madras. Merely because there are additional accessories or machineries installed at Bombay and those additional machineries or accessories are not installed at Madras Plant, it cannot be said that the duties performed and the responsibilities borne by the A/C Plant Operator at these two different places are different. It is very clear from the evidence that the A/C Plant installed at Bombay building has to be operated for 21 floors whereas the A/C Plant installed at Madras Office has to be operated for 7 floors. This may be the reason for the installation of additional machineries and accessories at the Bombay Plant and for the absence of those additional machineries and accessories at Madras Plant. Ex. M-3 itself indicates that the drinking water plant at Bombay is maintained and operated by a separate operator. Therefore the evidence, oral and documentary makes it abundantly clear that the duties performed by the worker at Madras as A/C Plant Attendant are identical to the duties performed by the A/C Plant Operator at Bombay. It is also proved that this worker has got the requisite qualification after he passed S.S.L.C. in October, 1979 and the Management has not established that

the qualification for A/C Plant Operator at Bombay is entirely different or higher than the qualification of this worker A/C Plant Operator at Madras. After all the Management is the same. The workmen performing identical duties and discharging identical responsibilities. The Management cannot treat them differently because they are working at different centres.

13. The Supreme Court in the case reported in 1982—I-L.L.J. Page 344 (Randhir Singh vs. Union of India and others) while laying down the principle of "equal pay for equal work" has observed that where all the things are equal, i.e., where all relevant considerations are the same, persons holding identical posts may not be treated differently in the matter of their pay merely because they belong to different departments. If however, the officers of the same rank perform dissimilar functions and the powers, duties and responsibilities of the post held by them vary, then the officers cannot be heard to complain of dissimilar pay. As has been already observed in this case, the Management has not placed materials to substantiate its defence that the A/C Plant Operator at Madras and the A/C Plant Operator at Bombay perform dissimilar functions and the powers, duties and responsibilities of the A/C Plant Operator at Madras are different from the powers, duties and responsibilities of the A/C Plant Operator at Bombay.

14. Adopting the same principle the Madras High Court in the case reported in 1984—I-L.J. page 466 (P. Munisamy vs. State of Tamilnadu) has observed that the persons doing the same work should be paid the same salary. If it is not so paid, it will be offending the principle of equal pay for equal work. His Lordship of the Madras High Court has dealing with the case of the senior bails performing the duties in the city of Madras and the amins in mofussil courts. Their duties being the same, merely because one group does the same work at Madras and the other group does the same work in mofussil, the former group cannot be paid more amount more and that latter group cannot be paid less.

15. Therefore the worker whose cause is espoused by the Union has made out his case that his duties and responsibilities as A/C Plant Operator at Madras are identical to the duties and responsibilities of the A/C Plant Operator at Bombay that he possesses identical qualification possessed by the A/C Plant Operator at Bombay and therefore he is entitled to claim pay and other allowances on par with the pay and allowances paid to the A/C Plant Operator at Bombay.

16. On that view, I pass an award in favour of the Petitioner holding that he shall be paid pay and allowances on par with the pay and allowances payable to the A/C Plant Operator at Bombay from the date when the dispute was referred, namely, 24-5-1983. There will however be no order as to costs.

Dated, this 20th day of March, 1985.

Sd/-

R. S. GURUMURTHY, Industrial Tribunal

WITNESSES EXAMINED

For workman :

WW-1—Thiru C. Rajendran.

For Management—None.

EXHIBITS MARKED

For workman :

W-1/28-6-80—Letter from the Management to Thiru S. Panneerselvem.

W-2/4-8-80—Staff Circular No. 80 from the Management.

W-3/22-4-81—Copy of letter from C. Rajendran (WW-1) to the Management.

W-4/15-5-81—Reply from the Management to WW-1.

W-5/23-2-82—Copy of petition submitted before the Regional Labour Commissioner, Central by the General Secretary of the Union.

W-6/12-4-82—Copy of letter from the Union to the Asst. Labour Commission (C) Madras-6.

W-7/18-6-82—Statement of Management before the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Madras. (copy)

M-8/3-11-82—Copy of Conciliatory Failure report.

For Management :

M-1—List of Subordinate staff.

M-2/2-11-77—Appointment Order.

M-3—Statement of comparison between Bombay and Madras.

Presiding Officer

K. S. GURUMURTHY, Industrial Tribunal

[No. L-12012/300/82-D.II (A)]

नई दिल्ली, 22 अप्रैल, 1985

का.आ. 1924.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, बंजाब नेशनल बैंक, चण्डीगढ़ के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में, निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12 अप्रैल, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० ए-12012/26/82-डी०-2(ए)/डी०4(ए)]

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1985

S.O. 1924.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of Central Government Industrial Tribunal as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank, Chandigarh and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 12th April, 1985.

BEFORE SHRI I. P. VASISHTH, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
CHANDIGARH

Case No. I.D. 138/83

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank, Chandigarh.

AND

Their Workmen—Balbir Singh and Ors

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri Malvinder Singh.

For the Workmen : S/Sh. V. S. Malhi and T. C. Sharma.

INDUSTRY : Banking.

STATE : Punjab.

AWARD

Dated, the 10th of April, 1985

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, hereinafter referred to as the Act., per their Order No. L-120/26/83/D. II(A) dated the 9th of May, 1983 read with corrigendums dated 9th of June, 1983 and 28th of February, 1984 referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of Punjab National Bank, Chandigarh is not providing the opportunity of re-employment to the retrenched workmen listed below is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled?"



## LIST OF THE WORKMEN

Sarvshri

1. Balbir Singh
2. Shivinder Kumar
3. Kaim Din
4. Davinder Pal Singh
5. Amarjit Singh
6. Hira Ram
7. Balbir Singh
8. Ruldu Ram
9. Rajinder Paul Verma
10. Nirmal Singh
11. Vajinder Singh and
12. Narinder Singh

2. Punjab National Bank Employees Union Ludhiana espoused the cause of the petitioner-workmen on the averment that on different occasions they had temporarily served the Respondent Bank in the Subordinate staff at its following branches :

Name	Name of the Branch	Service Tenure Days
Sarvshri		
1. Balbir Singh	Civil Lines, Ludhiana	13 Days.
2. Shivinder Kumar	Millerganj, Ludhiana	30 Days
3. Kaim Din	Nabha	64 Days
4. Davinder Pal Singh	Gur Mandi, Patiala	80 Days
5. Amarjit Singh	Nabha	170 Days
6. Hira Ram	Muktsar	152 Days
7. Balbir Ram	Industrial Area, Ludhiana	1 Days
8. Ruldu Ram	Sunam	27 Days
9. Rajinder Paul Verma	Pakka Kalan	59
10. Nirmal Singh	Sangrur	10 Days
11. Vajinder Singh	Patiala	99 Days
12. Narinder Singh	Dhuri	21 Days

3. It was complained that after their disengagement on different occasions the Management recruited a number of freshers in its subordinate staff-cadre on over-looking their claim for re-employment inspite of an unambiguous mandate of Section 25(H) of the Act. They, therefore, raised a demand on the Management for appropriate relief but found it unresponsive despite the intervention of the Conciliation Machinery envisaged under the Act; hence the Reference.

4. Resisting the proceedings, the Management pleaded that out of the aforesaid 12 persons sponsored by the Union, only the following seven had worked on short duration temporary vacancies :—

Name	Name of the Branch	No. of Days Worked
Sarv/Shri		
1. Kaim Din	Nabha	64 Days
2. Davinder Pal Singh	Gur Mandi, Patiala	88 Day
3. Amarjit Singh	Nabha	171 Days
4. Ruldu Ram	Sunam	15 Days
5. Rajender Paul Verma	Pakka Kalan	59 Days
6. Vajinder Singh	Patiala	53 Days
7. Narinder Singh	Dhuri	21 Days

5. It was categorically denied that Balbir Singh, Shivinder Kumar, Davinder Paul Singh, Balbir Singh, and Nirmal Singh mentioned at Sr. No. 1, 2, 4, 7 and 10 respectively in the Reference schedule, had ever worked for the Bank. Even regarding the earlier mentioned 7 employees the Management contended that none of them could invoke the philosophy of Section 25-H for the simple reason that they neither served on the permanent cadre strength nor had completed 240 days of service during their entire tennure; what to speak of the 12 calendar months.

6. In the same sequence it was propounded that according to the terms of Bipartite Settlement, there was an agreement to regularise the services of the temporary staff who had worked for 240 days or more but none amongst the petitioner had attained that qualification. Moreover only 5 viz. Kaim Din, Davinder Pal Singh, Ruldu Ram, Rajinder Paul Verma and Narinder Singh had applied for being absorbed in the regular cadre but since they did not fulfill the minimum qualification of 240 days temporary service, therefore, their cases were also rejected. Lastly it was pleaded that the petitioners had served the Respd. Bank many many years ago and now it was too late in the day for them to revoke the provisions of Section 25-H of the Act for seeking re-employment. All the same it was admitted that of late the Bank had made some recruitment in the subordinate staff; obviously after the dis-engagement of the petitioners but justification was projected on the petitioners but justification was projected on the plea that it was done through approved sources like Employment Exchange; Directorate General Resettlement or Soldiers and Sainik Boards etc.

7. The parties were put to trial on the following issue framed over and above the terms of reference :—

(1) Whether the Reference is legally bad and incompetent ?

8. In support of their respective versions the parties adduced verbal as well as documentary evidence which I have carefully perused and heard them at length. My issue wise discussion and findings are as follows :

## ISSUE NO. 1

9. On behalf of the Management it was argued that since the petitioners' tennure or service was admittedly of temporary nature, therefore, they could not claim the status of "Workmen" within the scheme of Section 2(s) of the Act to seek any relief in these proceedings. As a necessary corollary it was sought to be propounded that the reference itself was void-ab-initio.

10. I am not impressed with the effort to knock out the petitioners on the mere technicality of law. On the other hand I feel that a bare perusal of Section 2(s) would leave no manner of doubt about its all embracing and comprehensive nature to include even the Casual work force who form an inferior category of workers as compared to the Temporary incumbents. For my views I draw support from the observations in the cases of Pilot Pen Company (India) Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Presiding Officer, Additional Labour Court 1971(1) LLJ 241 and Crompton Engineering Company (Madras) Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Additional Labour Court Madras 1975(1) LLJ 207. Similarly there is no force in the argument that because the employees had served the Bank in a distant past, therefore, their claim was stale; after all there is no such prescribed limitation in the Act.

Accordingly I answer the issue against the Management.

## 12. Terms of Reference and Relief.

There is no scope of dispute on any point of fact because even according to the pleadings; as per Para No. 1 of the Claim Statement and paras No. 1 and 3 of the Written Statement, at least seven of the petitioners had served the Respondent Bank at its various branches on some or the other occasions for the durations shown against their name in para No. 4 of this Award.

13. Similarly from the Affidavit Ex. W1 and the Certificate Ex. W2 it stands proved that the petitioner Nirmal Singh had served the Respd. Bank at their Ludhiana Branch for 10 days in May and June 1973 where as Affidavit Ex. 20 and Certificate Ex. 21 establish that the petitioner Shivinder Kumar had served the Respd. Bank at their Miller Ganj branch for 27 days from 2-4-73 to 28-4-73, inclusive. And it goes without saying that both of them were examined before this Tribunal; they faced the acid test of cross-examination but their depositions could not be shaken in any manner, so much so that the authenticity of the Service Certificates produced by them was not even questioned by way of any suggestion to the contrary.

14. However there is no evidence on record to assume the rendering of service by the remaining three petitioners, viz; Balbir Singh; Davinderpal Singh, and Balbir Singh shown at serial Nos. 1, 4 and 7 respectively, in the Reference—Schedule.

15. On behalf of the Management it was vehemently argued that despite having rendered service under it as noted by the Tribunal even the aforesaid nine petitioners could not be given any preferential treatment in the matter of employment by virtue of Section 25-H of the Act because none of them had put in a minimum qualifying service of 240 days in 12 calendar months so as to be brought on the Waiting list envisaged under Rules 76 and 78 framed under the Act.

16. Seemingly the aforesaid Rules do contain a rider to the effect that a claimant workman should have put in a minimum service of 240 days in the preceding 12 calendar months; but then, one has also to bear in mind that the Rules are sort of tributary or channel sprouting from the Sections and their source. In other words, they are sub-servient to the Sections and have no over-riding effect on them.

17. As a matter of fact the point in issue requires appraisal within the frame work and total scheme of the Statute. "Retrenchment" as defined by section 2(oo) is wide enough to include the termination of an employee recruited on Temporary, Adhoc or even fixed tenure basis. For my views I draw support from the observations in the cases of Mohan Lal Vs. Management of M/s. Bharat Elec. 1981(2) S.L.R. 11(SC) and Nawa Shahr, Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Vs. Lab. Court Jullundher (17); 1980 Ind. Jour. Reports 206.

18. In the later case His Lordship was dealing with a situation where a person was employed on Adhoc basis for a period of 3 months whose tenure was extended by another 2 months on different occasions before the termination with the afflux of time. In sort, he had not completed 240 days of service in 12 Calendar months. When the industrial dispute arose between the parties, the concerned Labour Court allowed his prayer for a preferential treatment in the matter of re-employment by virtue of Section 25-H and this proposition was approved by the Hon' High Court, I find no reason to walk out of the ratio of the case.

19. An other angle is that Section 25-F imposes certain statutory obligations on an Employer towards a retrenched workman who had put in a minimum continuous service of one year as defined by Section 25-B. But significantly enough no such qualification was required of a workman seeking re-employment with the aid of Section 25-H. To put in in other words, in its wisdom the Legislature laid down that a retrenched workman seeking monetary benefits of retrenchment within the purview of Section 25-F, must have put in a minimum of one year's continuous service" whereas no such pre-condition was imposed on his attempt to seek preferential treatment in the matter of re-employment by virtue of Section 25-H; and for the obvious reasons I refuse to believe that the Legislature lacked the imaginative wisdom to appreciate the distinction arising out of the missing phraseology. Rather for my views I draw support from the ratio of Rajbir Singh Vs. State of Haryana 1983 (1) SLR 38 wherein it was laid down that length of service rendered at the previous stage was an irrelevant factor for seeking preferential treatment in the matter of employment under the same employer by virtue of Section 25-H of the Act.

20. On behalf of the Management it was argued that since they were a Nationalised Bank, operating in public sector, therefore, they were bound by certain rules of recruitment which forbid anybody's employment through the back door; and that every person seeking employment under them must be sponsored by some or the other approved source like Employment Exchange or Soldier Sainik Board etc. Despite its seeming attraction the submission failed to carry conviction with me because as a necessary implication of Section 25-J of the Act, such Recruitment Rules must give way to the Legislative mandate.

21. Last but not the least, the learned counsel for the Management submitted that at least two of the petitioners viz. Hira Ram and Amarjit Singh had since become over

age as would be evident from the data provided by them in their own documents. Even though the factual proposition appears to be correct yet we can not lose sight of the fact that neither of them was overage at the time of raising the demand. So if, for one or the other reason, during the pendency of proceedings either before the Conciliation machinery or the Tribunal, time ran out on them for no fault of their own, they should not be deprived of the succour of social justice as envisaged under the Act.

22. Thus to sum up my aforesaid discussion on the limited available data and the points raised before me, I partially return my Award in favour of the parties. To be precise I direct the Management to take appropriate steps for providing re-employment to the following seven petitioners on preferential basis keeping in view the philosophy of Section 25-H of the Act :—

1. Shivinder Kumar.
2. Kajn Din.
3. Davinder Pal Singh.
4. Ruldu Ram.
5. Rajinder Paul Verma.
6. Vajinder Singh and
7. Narinder Singh.

23. Similarly the Management would also endeavour to make suitable adjustment of the petitioners Hira Ram and Amarjit Singh, and in case it finds any legal or practical hurdle in accommodating them, then without creating any precedent and purely as a matter of one time compassion it would make the offer to one of their dependant family member. However, the claim of the remaining 3 petitioners viz. Balbir Singh, Davinder Pal Singh and Balbir Singh shown at serial Nos. 1, 4 and 7 of Reference schedule stands rejected.

Dated: 10-4-1985.

Chandigarh.

I. P. VASISHTH, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-12012/26[82-D.II(A)]D.IV(A)]

का. आ. 1925.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, बैंक ऑफ बड़ोदा के प्रबंध तंत्र से संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अहमदाबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-85 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-12012/163/79-डी.02(ए)]

S.O. 1925.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bank of Baroda and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 17th April 1985.

BEFORE SHRI G. S. BAROT, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT AHMEDABAD

Reference (ITC) No. 1 of 1981

Adjudication

BETWEEN

The Bank of Baroda, Regional Office, Baroda.

AND

Their workmen.

In the matter of justification or otherwise of the action of the management of Bank of Baroda in terminating the services of Shri H M Ladav, sub-staff from 9-9-1978, etc.

## APPEARANCES :

Shri C. V. Pavaskar with Shri R. B. Pitale for the Bank of Baroda.

Shri K. P. Kini—for the workman concerned.

## AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, vide their Order No. L-12012/163/79-D.II(A) dated 15th January, 1981, constituted an Industrial Tribunal with myself as its Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Ahmedabad, and referred the following dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal :—

"Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda, Regional Office Baroda in terminating the services of Sh. H. M. Jadav, sub-staff from 9-9-1978 is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled to?"

2. The case of Shri H. M. Jadav (to be referred to as "the workman concerned") is that he was working as a temporary peon at the main office of the Bank of Baroda (to be referred to as "the Bank") since 1969; that his salary, overtime pay, bonus, ex-gratia pay etc. used to be credited by the Bank in his savings account opened in the said Bank; that he worked at the said office for a considerable period during 1972 to 1976 and not only during the period 13-12-74 to 22-7-75 as stated by the Bank; that thereafter he worked as a peon at the Nagarwada Branch of the Bank since that branch was opened. He served there from 6-1-77 to 9-9-78; that he worked as a peon at the Nagarwada branch even when no permanent peon was posted there. He was paid his dues at the Nagarwada Branch on vouchers. He has further alleged that he had applied for the post of a peon in the Bank and he was interviewed in the year 1971. He was also called for medical examination as late as in the year 1977. As he was not made permanent he had made a representation after one Shri Dilip Rajput (Solanki) a temporary peon at another branch was confirmed. According to him, though he had passed the medical test, he was not confirmed that he was relieved on 9-9-78 without any opportunity of service even at any other branch of the Bank. This was done without following any procedure whatsoever and without giving any reason in spite of his continuous service for long period even in permanent vacancy. He has further contended that the Bank has not followed the principles of natural justice. His case is that he should have been confirmed in the normal course inasmuch he had put in a long service and he should have been absorbed in any other branch and confirmed in service. According to him, his termination by the Bank is, therefore, illegal and improper and deserves to be set aside and he should be reinstated as a permanent peon from the date of his termination, in any of the branches of the Bank with all consequential benefits.

3. The Bank has filed its written statement at Ex. 3 and has also filed a further written statement at Ex. 6. The Bank has also submitted, by way of a preliminary contention, that the present dispute relates to reinstatement of the workman concerned. However, from the order of reference it appears clearly that the dispute which has been referred to is a collective dispute between the Bank and its workmen. It is hence submitted that this dispute having not been raised by the All India Bank of Baroda Employees' Union, it deserves to be dismissed. It is also contended that no other union has raised this dispute and on that ground also it should fail. Without prejudice to the aforesaid contention, it is contended by the Bank that even the workman concerned did not submit any demand to the Bank for his reinstatement and therefore also there cannot be any industrial dispute. According to the Bank, the workman concerned was employed purely on a temporary basis as a member of the subordinate staff during the period 13-12-74 to 22-7-75 intermittently. Initially, he was appointed as a peon temporarily and the Bank's main office during the period 13-12-74 to 22-7-75, and that too intermittently. During the above said period, he works for 48 day in the Bank. He was employed at that time during leave vacancies. Then, in the year 1977, he was employed at the Bank's Nagarwada branch where he worked for 163 days. Thereafter he was again employed in the same branch in the year 1978 and he worked there for 28 days. In Nagarwada branch also he was employed purely on a temporary basis to meet with the temporary requirements of the Bank. Then, his services were terminated after office hours on 8-9-78. It was also contended that the claim for

reinstatement is misconceived inasmuch as the workman concerned was employed purely on a temporary basis and reinstatement postulates existence of a permanent vacancy. It appears from the further written statement Ex. 6, that the workman concerned was employed purely on a temporary basis with effect from 27-6-72 and during the period 1972 to 1975 he worked for a total period of 214 days intermittently. Thereafter, he was engaged as a temporary peon on daily wages effective from 6-1-77 at the Nagarwada branch of the Bank where he worked intermittently upto 9-9-78. According to the Bank, during the period 6-1-77 to 9-9-78 he worked in all for 180 days and his employment was not continuous. The say of the workman concerned that he was sent for medical examination as late as on 5-7-77 has been denied by the Bank. According to the Bank, there are various factors which are required to be considered before making a workman permanent and the case of this workman was such that he was not fit to be made permanent. Even otherwise, when the workman concerned was appointed, he was told that he could not count on permanency and that pending recruitment of a suitable candidate for permanent vacancy, he was employed. Thus, according to the Bank, after appointment of a permanent incumbent his services were terminated. It is also the case of the Bank that the workman concerned did not work for more than 240 days in any year and hence the provisions of Sec. 25F are not attracted. It is further submitted that the workman concerned was not appointed on probation and therefore the question of his being confirmed in service does not arise. It was therefore contended that the action taken by the Bank in the present circumstance is legal and justified and the workman concerned is not entitled to any relief.

4. The workman concerned has examined himself at Ex.8. He has deposed that he joined the service of the Bank in the year 1969 as a peon in the main office. Initially, he was on the salary basis and thereafter he was paid through vouchers. From the year 1972 his pay was being credited in his saving bank account for which he was issued a pass-book, when he was working at the Head Office, he had given an application for making him permanent and in response thereof he was sent for medical examination on 5-7-77. According to him, he had undergone the medical examination also when he was working in the Nagarwada branch. He served at Nagarwada branch from November, 76 to September, 1978. Then one Dilip Solanki was appointed and his (the workman's) services were terminated. When he was working at Head Office, he was getting overtime wages and bonus also. The post at Nagarwada branch on which he was working was a permanent post and there was no other peon in the said branch. He however denied that his appointment was on leave vacancies. After his services were terminated, he had made an application to the regional manager for reinstating him. Before terminating his services he was not given any notice nor any inquiry held. He has further stated that he has passed VII standard. According to him, he had gone for medical examination along with several others. In his cross-examination, he has stated when he was appointed, he was not given any appointment letter, but according to him, he was also signing the muster. According to him, he was terminated from the main branch in November, 1976. According to him, thereafter he was taken up in the Nagarwada branch where he worked till his services were terminated in September, 1978. He had admitted that he was not given any appointment letter and that he did not make any complaint or grievance in that behalf. He has also admitted that when he was sent for medical examination, he was not given any letter or identity card from the Bank to be presented before the doctor. He also admitted when his services were terminated, he was not given any termination order. He has also very clearly admitted that he was being employed by the Bank temporarily as and when there was work for him. As against that, the Bank has examined the Branch Manager at Ex. 20. This witness has stated that he was working as a manager at Nagarwada branch of the Bank. The said branch was opened in the year 1976. According to this witness, it was he who had taken the workman concerned in service as a peon on purely temporary basis. He further stated that after he was taken up in service he was intermittently employed and he was terminated in April 1978. According to this witness, he was never sent for medical examination and he had never given any application for being made permanent. In his cross-examination, this witness has stated that he had not given any

letter of appointment to the workman concerned and the letter was being paid on vouchers every week. This witness has further stated that even after permanent peon was appointed at Nagarwada branch, the workman concerned was being temporary appointment when the permanent peon used to be on leave. He has further stated that he had never recommended to the regional office the name of the workman concerned for being made permanent. He has very categorically stated that whether it was required the workman concerned was being given temporary appointment. The Bank has also examined one Sanat Navnitlal at Ex. 21. This witness is working as a sectional head in the Bank. He has spoken about the guidelines for the appointment of the temporary subordinate staff. As per the say of this witness, if there is absenteeism on a large scale or in a case where a branch is newly opened, there is a provision to appoint temporary subordinate staff till a regular recruit is appointed. He has further stated that in regard to appointment of sub-staff on permanent basis, a list for interview is prepared and then as per the requirement's first of all the candidates are sent for medical test and on their passing the medical test they are given appointment letter. He has further stated that while sending the candidates for medical test they are given a letter in that behalf from the Bank informing them that on a particular date and time they have to present themselves before the doctor for their medical test. He has categorically stated that only if they have passed medical test they are given appointment letters. In his cross-examination, a suggestion was made to the witness that the letter which is being given to a candidate while he is sent for medical test is being retained by the doctor after the medical test is over, to which he said he had no idea about it. But from this it clearly appears that there is a practice of giving a letter to the candidate when he is sent for medical test.

5. Besides the above oral evidence, the workman concerned has produced a pass-book of his saving bank account No. 64/1010. He has also produced a school leaving certificate by a list, Ex. 14 wherein his date of birth has been shown as 3-5-1945. It also appears from this certificate that he has passed Standard VII. The Bank has also produced certain documents by a list, Ex. 10. Annexure 'A' to Ex. 10 shows the attendance record of the workman concerned at the Bank's main office during the period 1972 to 1975. It has also produced a copy of the pass-book pertaining to his savings bank account No. 64/1010. The Bank has also produced the relevant rules in connection with the appointment of subordinate staff.

6. Considering the evidence—oral as well as documentary—it appears to be the case of the workman concerned that he was employed by the Bank first in the year 1969 and he was working in the Bank for a considerably long time. However, there is nothing on the record to show that he entered the service of the Bank in the year 1969 beyond the word of the workman concerned which is not admitted by the Bank. However, it appears that he was taken up first in the year 1972 which is supported by the pass-book as well as Bank's statement, Annexure 'A' to Ex. 10. The said Annexure shows that the workman concerned worked for 31 days in the year 1972, 130 days in the year 1973, 15 days in the year 1974 and 38 days in 1975. From the evidence produced by the workman concerned as well as the Bank it clearly appears that the workman concerned started working in the Bank only from May, 1972. It also appears that the workman concerned had not worked regularly as a peon but had worked only intermittently as and when the Bank required his services. It further appears that his date of birth is 3-5-1945 and he was given work in the Bank for the first time in May, 1972. This means that when he was given work for the first time he was about 27 years of age. According to the recruitment rules of the Bank as deposed to by the sectional head of the Bank, Ex. 21, for appointment to the post of subordinate staff one should have passed VII standard and should be not less than 18 years rules have also been produced along with a list Ex. 10 which support the say of this witness. Thus, the evidence on record clearly shows that when he was temporarily taken up in the Bank, he was clearly overage and could not have been appointed on a regular basis. The case of the Bank is also that the Bank had given him work only when the Bank required his services viz., at the initial stage of the opening of

the Nagarwada Branch when there was no peon in that branch and during the period when any permanent peon was on leave. This is also supported by the fact that during the period 1972 to 1975, as the record shows, he was only intermittently given work as and when the Bank required his services.

7. I would, however, first dispose of a preliminary contention taken by Shri Pavaskar representing the Bank. It was contended by Shri Pavaskar that the reference made as such is bad in law inasmuch as reference has been made under Sec. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act based on the assumption that it is a dispute between the Employer and the employees. In support of this contention, Shri Pavaskar contended that this is an individual dispute inasmuch as it has not been raised by any union and therefore the reference itself is bad and should be rejected. I have considered this contention of Shri Pavaskar and in my opinion it is too technical a point which should not be given weight in industrial adjudication. The fact remains that the workman concerned was employed by the Bank—may be temporarily as and when his services were required and when a regular peon was appointed in the Nagarwada branch his services were finally terminated which, in my opinion, is required to be adjudicated upon in order to see whether the action of the Bank was justified or not.

8. Coming to the merits of the case, it is fact that the workman concerned was never issued any appointment letter nor a letter terminating his services. It clearly appears that whenever the Bank required his service temporarily due to absenteeism or opening of a new branch, etc. In the instant case, it is true that the workman concerned was first employed by the Bank in the year 1972 and in the following years it clearly appears that he was given work for some days, as stated earlier. The workman concerned has never worked continuously and at no time for 240 days in a year. In his evidence, the workman concerned has stated that his case is one of making him permanent and not for claiming retrenchment compensation on the basis that he was retrenched. The case of the workman concerned clearly appears to be that he should have been confirmed when he has passed the medical examination and when he had put in service in the Bank for a considerable time. As far as putting in service by him is concerned, it clearly appears that he has not worked for a considerable time nor even for 240 days in any year. It also does not appear that the Bank has ever sent him for medical examination. Of course, the workman concerned has stated that he was sent for medical examination as late as on 5th July, 1977 when he was working in the Nagarwada branch. But this does not appear to have been proved inasmuch as the Branch Manager of the Nagarwada Branch has clearly stated that he himself had engaged the workman concerned on purely temporary basis and he had never sent the workman concerned for medical test. It has also come in evidence that whenever a workman is sent for medical test he is always given a letter addressed to the medical authority who has to conduct his medical examination. The workman concerned has categorically admitted that no such letter was given to him. From this evidence, it clearly appears that it cannot be said that the workman concerned was sent for medical examination in this case. On the contrary, evidence shows clearly that the Bank had engaged him though he was over-age as a Peon, on a purely temporary so to say by way of stop-gap arrangement as and when such an exigency arose. Even when he was engaged at the Nagarwada Branch he was engaged till the permanent peon was available. Of course, even after the permanent peon was posted, he was being given work for some days but that was during the absence of that permanent peon. This evidence clearly shows that only intermittently he was working in the Bank on a purely temporary basis. The question, therefore, that remains to be considered is whether a workman who is given temporary work as above can be confirmed in the Bank's service. The Bank has examined in this behalf, as stated above, its sectional officer who is in know of the rules and regulations and he has stated that they have to ask for the names from the Employment Exchange and there is more procedure to be followed before an appointment can be given to a subordinate staff. Firstly, the workman concerned was overage when he was first given work which goes to show that he could not have been taken up in the

regular service of the Bank. When this was so, there cannot arise any question of confirming such a person in the Bank's service. During the period 1972 to 1975, it is clear that he was not being given work continuously and whenever there was work, he was being taken up afresh. Now taking the year 1976 when he was engaged at Nagarwada branch after his several terminations, before which he has never challenged, it is clear that in 1976 he was more than 25 years of age and he could not have been appointed in the regular service of the Bank. Shri Kini, the Learned Advocate for the workman concerned, has argued that in regard to the period of employment of the workman concerned at different times the Bank has stated in different ways. But that is not so much material inasmuch as it is proved beyond doubt that the workman concerned has worked only for some days in different years, never completing 240 days in any year. It is therefore clear that when he has not completed 240 days the provisions of Section 25F would not be attracted. As far as the question of making him permanent is concerned, as per the rules discussed above, there is no question of making him permanent when he was not taken up on regular basis and this fact has been clearly admitted by the workman concerned himself in the last sentence in his cross-examination wherein he has stated: "It is true that he was being temporarily employed by the Bank as and when there was work for him".

9. Shri Kini, however drew my attention to Para 516 of the Sastry Award which says -

"Maintenance of service books—We think that in the case of every employee except one who is engaged on a part-time basis, whether he is a temporary employee, a probationer or a permanent employee, a service book should be maintained containing at least the following particulars: name, date of birth, identification marks, entry into service as a temporary employee or probationer, confirmation or permanent appointment, pay on such occasions, promotion, pay on promotion, disciplinary action, if any, taken, any remarks about his efficiency or character made by his superiors, leave taken or absence from duty, officiating or acting appointments and deputation, if any, with dates wherever possible, resignation or retirement. When adverse remarks are made against any employee, a gist thereof should be communicated to him in writing with the least possible delay. We direct accordingly"

Relying on the above, Shri Kini argued that the workman concerned should have been given an appointment letter even though, according to the Bank he was given temporary appointment. From this, it appears to be the argument of Shri Kini that if Para 516 of the Sastry Award which requires the Bank to maintain service books even of temporary employee was applied, he could have proved his say that he had put in long service in the Bank and the Bank should have absorbed him and made him permanent. It is true that in this case no service book of the workman concerned appears to have been maintained as nothing of that sort has been produced. But the non-compliance of Para 516 of the Sastry Award would, in my opinion, not be fatal inasmuch as it has no statutory force. At the most non-maintenance of the service book can be said to be an irregularity. I am supported in my view by the decision of Mr. Justice A. Varadarajan of the Madras High Court, as he then was, reported in 1980-I, L.L.J. 187. It was held in that case that Sastry Award as modified by the Desai Award has no statutory force. It was further held in that decision that the ouster of the petitioner in that case who was working in leave vacancies in broken period does not amount to retrenchment.

10. In regard to the case of the workman concerned that he was discriminated against by the Bank concerned, I do not think there is any substance in this contention inasmuch as his case is altogether a different one as stated above and it is not possible for the Bank to confirm him in the circumstances of this case. At the same time, it is important to note that there is not even an allegation of victimisation on the part of the Bank much less even a suggestion that the

Bank's action is mala fide. Thus, the totality of the evidence, if summed up, shows that the workman concerned given work on purely temporary basis intermittently as per the exigencies of the work of the Bank.

11. I am of the view that when the workman concerned was appointed only for a specific period or for a particular work—in the present case the workman concerned was employed either in the absence of the permanent peon or during the initial period of the opening of the new branch till a permanent peon is appointed—he has no right to be continued thereafter and get work, much less get confirmed. This view of mine is also supported by a decision of Mr. Justice M. M. Ismail of the Madras High Court reported in 1975-I L.L.J. 207. Dealing with such a case in that decision, Their Lordship observed:

"Where the workmen were appointed only for a specific period or for a particular work—and as soon as the period was over or the work was over, their employment automatically came to an end and there is no rule or law which contemplates that such employees must be given work again by the employer".

From this it clearly appears that the workman concerned had no right to get work when a permanent peon was appointed in the Nagarwada Branch or when the permanent peon who had taken some leave had resumed on expiry of his leave. In my view, therefore, none of the contention raised on behalf of the workman concerned has any merit.

12. For the reasons stated above, the action of the management of the Bank of Baroda, regional office, Baroda in terminating the services of Shri H. M. Jadav, sub-staff, from 9-9-1978 is justified, and the workman concerned is not entitled to any relief. No order as to costs.

Dated : 8-4-85

G. S. BAROT, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-120'2/163/79-D.II(A)]

का. आ. 1926.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, हिंदुस्तान कमर्शियल बैंक लिमिटेड के प्रबंध तंत्र से संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12 अप्रैल 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 1926.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 12th April, 1985.

BEFORE SHRI R. B. SRIVASTAVA, PRESIDING OFFICER  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—  
CUM-1 LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

I. D. No. 231 of 1983

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Moti Lal Kharwal C/o General Secretary, Hindustan Commercial Bank Employees Congress '8/75  
Aiyra Nagar, Kanpur.

AND

The General Manager, Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.  
Head Office Birhana Road, Kanpur.

Shri B. G. Agarwal representative—for the management.

Shri J. C. Dhawan representative—for the workman.

#### AWARD

The Central Government Ministry of Labour vide order L-12012/3/83-D.IV (A) dated 9th September, 83 referred the following dispute for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited, Kanpur, in relation to their Arya Nagar Branch, Kanpur in terminating the services of Shri Moti Lal Kharwar, Peon-cum-waterman, with effect from 10-11-81 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

The case of the workman is that a permanent vacancy of peon cum waterman was there at Arya Nagar Branch of Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited, Kanpur, which was caused due to promotion cum transfer of Sri Santosh Tripathi working as such from the said branch of the bank. Applicant Sri Moti Lal Kharwar was appointed to fill up said vacancy living vacant since July 1980. He was appointed on 4th April, 1981 and was terminated on 9th November 81 without serving upon him any notice of termination of his services or paying notice pay. The workman was also not given any appointment letter that he was appointed on 4th April 1981. After termination of the services of the workman one Sri Sheo Kumar was appointed on probation on the same vacancy. The applicant has consequently prayed for setting aside his illegal termination and for reinstatement with retrospective effect.

The management in its written statement has averred that whenever there is permanent vacancy the same is filled up from the penal of the approved temporary employees which comprises of persons after adjudging their suitability from interview and during the period when a permanent post is not filled it is the practice that the branch manager engage persons on day to day basis as casual labour. The management has admitted that in Arya Nagar Branch of the management a permanent vacancy occurred due to transfer of Sri Santosh Tripathi peon cum waterman and also a permanent hand could be appointed on that post and the branch manager of Arya Nagar Branch engaged the services of the workman as casual labour on day to day basis. This fact was known to the workman that his appointment was purely casual and temporary and that his services would stand terminated when a permanent appointment is made from the penal. At the time of preparation of the penal the workman was also interviewed alongwith other candidates but he was not found suitable, hence his name didn't appear in the appeal. That later on none was appointed as peon cum waterman from the said penal on probation. As the workman had not worked for 240 days he was not entitled any wages in lieu of notice or retrenchment compensation.

It is not disputed that the workman worked in the management bank from 4-4-81 to 24-4-81, then 26-6-81 to 19-10-81 and from 2-11-81 to 9-11-81. It is born out from the admitted documents Annexure B of the management and Annexure I of the workman. The management witness Shri Pradeep Sahai has deposed that the workman Sri Moti Lal was appointed as casual labour. In bi-partite there is no category of casual labour rather such casual labour are also known as temporary employees vide definition given in para 29.7 as temporary employee also means a workman who has been appointed for a limited period for work is of an essentially of temporary nature. The management witness tried to distinguish between appointing a managed engaging the man and stated that word appoint mentioned in para 17 of his affidavit is wrong. He admitted that when the workman was engaged he was not told that he was being engaged for a particular period. He further admitted that when he engaged Sri Moti Lal Kharwar workman a permanent vacancy for peon cum waterman was there which was caused due to transfer of one Sri Santosh Tripathi. He further admitted that the workman was engaged on that very work and was given duty of waterman cum office peon i.e. carrying on clearing of the records. He further admitted that he was essentially employed for this work and did work for the span mentioned above. In this way a total work done by him was of 145 days. He also stated that prior to 4-4-81 and after 9-11-81 the workman never worked in the bank.

He further admitted that the workman was appointed verbally and was terminated verbally. As pointed out in para 27 a casual employee is covered as temporary employee and even for such employees the management is required to given an appointment letter and termination letter. Normally the management should give the appointment letters even in temporary appointment which the management calls casual appointment to indicate the period of work, nature of work payments for the work done so that these may not remain any discrepancy regarding the date of termination of casual labour. Further in Shastri's Award para 493, It has been recommended that the bank should also maintain a register in which the names of the retrenched and temporary employees whose work have been found satisfactory should be entered. It has also been recommended that the bank should give first preference to those members of their staff who was other than qualified to fill up the vacancy Para 208 of the bipartite settlement lays down that a temporary workman may also be appointed to fill a permanent vacancy provided that such appointment shall not exceed from a period of three months during which the bank shall make arrangements for filling up vacancies permanently. In the instant case the work man was allowed to work as office peon cum waterman in the permanent vacancy created by transfer of Santosh Tewari admittedly from 26-6-81 to 19th October, 1981, which period was more than 3 month and it was incumbent in view of the above rule for the management to have made permanent appointment for that post as he was allowed to work for more than 3 months and the management had no grievance regarding the working of the workman it will be deemed that having been found fit to work and allowed to continue for more than 3 months on a permanent post the workman acquired the right for the posts to be permanently absorbed and his termination after the period of 116 days of work without notice would be illegal unjust and unfair labour practice. In view of paragraph 522 of Shastri's Award "3 month's notice was required to terminate the services of a permanent employees and one month's notice was required for a probationer even treating him to be a temporary employee his services could not have been terminated without 14 days notice." It may also be pointed out that the principal Last come first go of the Shastri's award or sec. 33G and F of the I. D. Act were not complied rather one Shri Sheo Kumar was appointed at the place of the workman after terminating his services from 9-11-81. He further stated that from the date of termination of workman and till appointment of Sheo Kumar no one also was appointed on that post. Sri Pradeep Sahai management witness stated that the workman never worked after his termination on 9-11-81, which is falsified by the documents annexure J to 7 which show that the workman worked as messenger for bringing the documents of the bank from the Head Office during the year 1981, 82, 83 and 84. He also admitted that in his branch there are 3 penals for appointment of workman. The list of the two penals have been filed by the workman which is annexure 16 and 17 and the third has been filed by the management as annexure D. He has admitted that the penal which he has filed is a penal of sons of the employees of the bank giving preference to the sons and daughters of the bank employees is violation of article 16 of the Indian Constitution and as have been whittled down by Supreme Court in several cases. In Kanportha Central Cooperative Bank Limited Vs. Presiding Officer Labour Court Jalandhar 1984 Labour and Industrial Cases page 974 (Punjab and Haryana High Court) it was held "where the services of the workman were terminated on their rendering 230 days service with notional breaks when the work of the workman was satisfactory and other have been recruited in their place. It was an instance of unfair labour practice and in this view when the workman were held entitled to reinstatement then the logical consequence was that they should get their full back wages". In the instant case the workman having attained the right to continued in permanent vacancy after three months, his termination was illegal and the result is that he is entitled to be reinstated with full back wages.

I consequently hold that the action of the management HCB in relation to Arya Nagar Branch Kanpur in termination the services of the workman Sri Motilal Kharwar w.e.f. 10-11-81 is not justified. The result is that he is entitled to be reinstated with full back wages to which he was entitled.



I give my Award accordingly.  
Let 6 copies of this award be sent to the Government for publication.

R. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-12012/3/83-D.IV (A)]

का. आ. 1927.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, बैंक ऑफ कोचीन लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, तमिलनाडु, मद्रास के पंचाटको प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8 अप्रैल, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 1927.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of Industrial Tribunal, Tamilnadu, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Cochin Limited, Ernakulam and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 8th April, 1985.

BEFORE THIRU K. S. GURUMURTHY, B.A., B.L.  
PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
TAMILNADU MADRAS

(Constituted by the Central Government)

Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1985

Industrial Dispute No. 71 of 1983

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workman and the Management of Bank of Cochin Limited, Ernakulam.)

#### BETWEEN

Shri V. P. Varghese, Valayattu Perambil House, Sarayoor, Post Office Idukki-685620.

#### AND

The Chairman, Bank of Cochin Limited, Administrative Officer, Shanmugham Road, Ernakulam.

#### REFERENCE :

Order No. L. 12012/14/83-D.IV(A), Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation, Government of India, dated 29-10-1983.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Tuesday, the 26th day of February, 1985 upon perusing the reference, statement of the Management and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru M. K. Kannan, Advocate appearing for the Management and the workman being absent and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following.

#### AWARD

The Central Government by its Order No L-12012/83-D.IV(A), Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, dated 29-10-1983 has referred the following dispute under Section 10(1)(d) read with Section 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication to this Tribunal.

#### (2) The dispute is as follows :

Whether the action of the management of Bank of Cochin Limited, Ernakulam, Cochin in relation to their Marayoor Branch in terminating the services of Shri V. P. Varghese, Collecting Agent with effect from 16-9-1982 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?

(3) The parties on receipt of notice appeared before this Tribunal.

(4) The Petitioner in spite of series of adjournments had not filed any claim statement, and ultimately he had been absent and he was set ex-parte.

(5) The Management in its counter has raised the following objections to the claim of the Petitioner: The Petitioner Sri V. P. Varghese was engaged as a Daily Collecting Agent on contract basis at our Marayoor Branch with effect from 20-9-1979. In the agreement executed, it is clearly mentioned that (1) the Agent shall not be entitled to claim or receive any salary or allowances or any other benefits that are applicable to the employees of the Bank. The Bank reserves the right to terminate the same at any time without notice if in the opinion of the Bank the Agent's performance is unsatisfactory or need not be continued. The contract between him and the Bank, was terminated on 20-9-1982. The termination of the services of the Petitioner was in terms of the agreement executed by the Petitioner. The action of the Management of Bank of Cochin Limited, Ernakulam is fully justified. The workman concerned is not entitled to any relief in this case. The Petition may be dismissed.

(6) The Management examined one witness M.W. 1 and Ex. M-1 to M-3 were marked. I heard the learned counsel for the Management.

(7) The point for consideration is whether the claim of the Petitioner that the action of the Management terminating his services from 16-9-1982 is not justified, is correct.

(8) At the outset it should be mentioned that the Petitioner has not indicated the grounds on which he would attempt to sustain his claim because he has not filed any claim statement. The Management had contended that the Petitioner was only a collecting agent under certain terms of contract. The period of agency was one year and the renewal was on the discretion of the Bank. The Bank had always reserved the authority and power to terminate the agency at any time. In support of this stand of the Management, the Management has produced the agreement Ex. M-1 executed by the Petitioner in favour of the Bank. This agreement clearly states that the Petitioner was engaged as an agent for the purpose of collections from various subscribers under the savings scheme of the Bank. By way of remuneration the agent would be paid commission at the rate of 2-1/2 per cent on the daily collections made and remitted by him into the Bank. The agreement expressly mentions that this collecting agent would not be entitled to claim or receive any salary or allowance or any other benefits that are applicable to the regular employees of the Bank. The agreement contains a clause that the Management has got the right to terminate the agency at any time without notice.

(9) The Management has also made it clear that the particular savings scheme has been abolished in this particular branch of the Bank. Therefore the very purpose of the agency has ceased to exist. M.W. 1 in his evidence would state that this collection deposit scheme was abolished by the Bank. The Petitioner was not bound to attend office except for remitting the collection made by him. There was no attendance register for this agent at all and no salary was paid to him. He was at liberty to attend to other work and the only restriction was that he should not act as Collecting Agent for any other Bank. There was no leave register for him and he had no provision of casual leave, earned leave or any other type of leave which normally the regular employees enjoy. He has also made it clear that in case the agent fails to make collection, he would not earn commission and he will go without remuneration. These circumstances emerging from the records and in the evidence would conclusively prove that the Management had no control over the professional activities of this Petitioner, that the Management was not paying any salary, that the Petitioner was not under the control of the Management with reference to his attendance to the Bank and the Management had no control over the earnings of the Petitioner. It may so happen that the Petitioner falls ill and he is not in a position to make collections. Under such contingency, the Petitioner will have to deny himself the earnings by way of commission on the collected amount. I have absolutely no hesitation to conclude that the Petitioner has not estab-

published his case that he was a regular employee of the Bank. This is clearly a case of agency under a specific terms of contract and the agency has been terminated and it has also come to cease by reason of the abolition of the very scheme for which the agency was created. On that view, I have no hesitation to conclude that the Petitioner has not made out a case for declaring that the action of the Management in terminating his services is illegal or unjustified.

(10) An award is accordingly passed rejecting the claim of the Petitioner. There will however be no order as to costs.

Dated, this 21st day of March, 1985.

(Sd/-) K. S. GURUMURTHY, Industrial Tribunal

#### WITNESSES EXAMINED

For the workman—None.

For the Management—M.W. 1 Thiru V. T. Mani.

#### EXHIBITS MARKED

M-1/20-9-79—Agreement between the workman and the Management.

M-2/16-2-83—Letter from the Management—Bank to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central), Ernakulam.

M-3/15-9-82—Letter from the Management—Bank to the Manager Personnel Dept. of the Bank.

K. S. GURUMURTHY, Industrial Tribunal

[No. L-12012/14/83-DIV(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1985

का. आ. 1928—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन से संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अपुर्ब में निष्पिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 12-4-83 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi the 24th April, 1985

S.O. 1928.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the State Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 12th April, 1985.

BEFORE SHRI R. B. SRIVASTAVA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

I.D. No. 202/1983

In the matter of dispute between.

Shri Ashok Kumar Agarwal, Typist-cum-Clerk C/o Shri V. K. Gupta, Dy. General Secretary, State Bank of India Staff Association, 21633 Nambair Agra. ...Workman.

#### AND

The Chief Regional Manager, State Bank of India, Lauris Hotel, Agra. ...Management

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-12012/227/82-D.II(A) dated 28th June, 1983 has referred the following dispute for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management State Bank of India in relation to its Aligarh Branch in not giving the benefit of his post service for the period from 17-9-1973 to 27-9-1974 to Shri Ashok Kumar

Agarwal Clerk-cum-Typist on his reappointment in the bank, is justified? If not, to what relief, if any, is the workman concerned entitled?

#### AWARD

1. The case of the workman is that he was appointed as Typist cum Clerk in the management bank of its Aligarh Branch against the regular permanent vacancy, when his services were abruptly terminated on 27th September, 1974 without any notice or written orders. That the workman had worked for more than 240 days in one calendar year. The said termination is illegal as the provision of I.D. Act, were not complied with. Thereafter, the applicant appeared in special recruitment test in which he was successful and was absorbed permanently in the services of the bank management. After the termination of the workman, bank management appointed a number of fresh candidates in the said branch i.e. at Aligarh. The termination of the workman being illegal, hence he be treated in service during the period from 27th September, 1974 to 21st August, 1980 and pay with all back wages and benefits.

2. The management has admitted that the workman was appointed as temporary typist cum Clerk on 17-9-1973 and was granted extension from time to time and last of all he was granted extension of 17 days from 14 to 30th September, 1974. The bank never terminated the services of the workman rather the workman himself left the job on 27th September, 1974 and reported for duty at All India Radio, Aligarh on 28th September, 1974. The workman left the service without notice or depositing salary and allowance for 14 days as required under law. They further contend that as the workman had completed 240 days service in 12 calendar months he was allowed to appear in a special test and after qualifying the test he was absorbed in the bank permanently w.e.f. 22-7-80. As the bank never terminated the services of Shri Ashok Kumar Agarwal workman there was no question of following the provisions of Shastri's Award or of the Industrial Dispute Act. As the workman has left the services of the bank on his own accord there is no question of paying back wages or giving him seniority from that date. The management admits that the number of new candidates were appointed in between 28-9-1974 to 21-8-1980, but that has no bearing on the claim of the workman as he has never retrenched.

3. In support of its contention the management has filed the reply of the Administrative Officer of the All India Radio to the question pose to him. He has intimated that the name of the workman was sponsored by the local employment exchange and after typing and interview held on 14-6-1974 and declaration of the result on that date the workman was offered appointment on 20-9-1974 and consequently he join the duties on 28-9-1974. The management has also filed letter annexure B of the Administrative officer of All India Radio, Aligarh showing that the workman was getting total emoluments Rs. 565.20 p.

4. The management has argued that the workman has left the services of the management bank without information and notice about his prospective employment with All India Radio and absented himself from the duty w.e.f. 28-9-74 as on the same day he joined the All India Radio. Thus workman Shri Ashok Kumar Agarwal apprehending the termination on 30th September, 1974 by efflux of time arranged for alternative employment while in the service of the bank and voluntarily absented himself from his duties and hence there was no question of terminating his services. As the services of the workman were not terminated by the bank management he is not entitled to retrenchment compensation. The management paper annexure B shows that the workman was relieved from the All India Radio, Aligarh on 21st August, 1980 and he joined the bank's permanent post on 22nd August, 1980 and thus he was not without pay even a single day.

5. It is admitted that during the tenure of his service workman completed 240 days i.e. in all 371 days. The annexure filed by the management show that the workman was appointed as temporary workman w.e.f. 14th September, 1974 for 14 days ending on 30th September, 1974 and it was clearly mentioned that in case the workman wish to leave the service before that day he should give 14 days notice in writing to this effect.



6. The whole case of the workman boils down to determination of the fact whether the management terminated the services of the workman or he himself left the service of the bank management. Provision of Sec. 25F will not attract unless it is established that the workman was retrenched. The definition of the retrenchment under Section 2(cc) means that the termination by employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, and thus employ that there should be positive act of the terminated employee.

7. The document ext. 5 shows that the temporary employment of the workman was continue till 30th September, 1974. There doesn't appear any reason why the management would terminate his service abruptly 3 days before the appointed date of termination i.e. 30th September, 1974. On the other hand the documents annexure A and B testify that the workman reported for duty on 28-9-74 at All India Radio, Aligarh on the basis of the appointment order on 20-9-1974 given on the basis of test and interview held on 14-6-1974 and result declared the same day. This shows that it was under contemplation of the workman that the services of the bank was temporary and was extended from time to time, he may better to try his luck else where and consequently entered in All India Radio services on 28-9-74 when he could have still worked for three days more i.e. upto 30th September, 1974. The facts of the case might have been otherwise had the workman continued in bank service till 30-9-1974 and his services going to end by efflux of time without compliance of the provision of section 25-F of the I.D. Act.

8. Under the circumstances, I am not inclined to believe the versions of the workman and believe the evidence of the management. Thus the action of the management bank of the State Bank of India in relation to its Aligarh branch in not giving the benefits of his past services for the period 17-9-73 to 27-9-74 to Shri Ashok Kumar Agarwal Clerk cum-Typist is justified and he is not entitled to any relief.

9. I, therefore, give my Award accordingly.

Let 6 copies of this award be sent to the Government for publication.

R. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer  
[No. L12012/227/82-D.II(A)]

का. आ. 1929.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंध तंत्र में संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-4-85 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 1929.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Kanpur, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the State Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 12th April, 1985.

BEFORE SHRI R. B. SRIVASTAVA, PRESIDING  
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

I.D. NO. 207/83

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Annurudha Kumar Sharma, Temporary Typist/  
Clerk, C/o Shri V. K. Gupta, 2/363, Namnair,  
Agra .. Workman.

AND

The Chief Regional Manager, State Bank of India, Jau-  
ries Hotel, M. G. Road, Agra. Management

Shri V. K. Gupta representative—for the workman.

Shri S. S. Sharma, representative—for the bank Manage-  
ment.

## AWARD

The Central Government Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-12012/220/82-D-II(A) dated 28th January 1983, referred the following dispute for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of the State Bank of India, Agra, under the control of the Chief Regional Manager, Agra in terminating the services of Shri Annurudha Kumar Sharma, temporary typist clerk with effect from 22-2-74 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

It is common ground that the workman Shri Annurudha Kumar Sharma was appointed on 24th May, 1973, but it is disputed that he was appointed against regular and permanent vacancies. According to the management he was appointed purely on temporary basis and an appointment letter for one month was issued to him. The photocopy of that letter has been filed by the management as Annexure A which shows that the appointment was given only for one month as temporary. The management bank has admitted that the period for appointment was extended and thus during the span 24-5-73 to 22-2-74, when his services were terminated, he had completed 269 days of work in a span of year counting from the date of termination. It is further admitted that no notice was given as the same was not required and that no retrenchment compensation was paid to the workman. The management has however, stated that to give workman the benefit of his temporary services he was called for test and interview held specifically for his category of employee. The management however, raised a preliminary objection that the claim of the workman is very old and is not entertainable, in view of the fact that the workman has been given employment subsequently by the management. Further that the workman is stopped from claiming benefits in view of subsequent acceptance of the employment and also undertaking given by him.

The workman has called the termination illegal as his services were terminated without notice, notice pay or retrenchment compensation or without following the provisions of last come first go laid down under Sec. 25(g) of the I.D. Act.

The workman had appeared in the examination conducted by the bank on 3rd October, 1982 without prejudiced to his rights and claim then pending before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central), Agra. Despite objection before the test the bank management under pressure and threats got signed a declaration that in case he was appointed he will not claim past benefits, consequently after passing the test and interview, the workman was appointed on 4th April, 1983, but he was not given the benefits of his past services and back wages and continuity of the service. The workman has prayed that he be deemed in regular appointment of the bank from the date of his initial appointment and should be paid full back wages and be treated in continuous service.

The management bank has moved a miscellaneous application offering concessions to the workman. It is averred that the management has reconsidered the matter in its entirety and has come to an agreement with the All India State Bank of India Staff Federation at Central Office level. The workman is also a member of the association which is affiliated to the federation. According to the understanding reached between the workman and the management, the management offers to pay all arrears of salary and allowances to the workman w.e.f. 16-1-76 i.e. the date on which the judgment in Sundermonev's case was announced by the Supreme Court subject to fulfilment of conditions.

Further this concession was not to mean that the workman will enjoy the benefit of continuity of service for the period he has not worked with the bank for the purposes of seniority.

My attention was also drawn during the course of argument to the agreement between the State Bank of India and All India State Bank of India Staff Federation, dated 22nd August, 1977, wherein it was agreed :

"That each of the concerned temporary employees will be paid back wages together with such increments as would have been admissible to him as temporary employee in the bank service for the period upto the date of reinstatement, from the date of judgment namely 16-1-76 if the date of last termination of service was earlier than 16-1-76 and from the date of last termination if it is later than 16-1-76".

Further clause 4 of the agreement lays down as follows :

"The concerned temporary employee will not be eligible for any special benefits including seniority in service as flowing from the reinstatement in service other than what are normally provided for in the terms and conditions of the service of temporary employee in the bank". And clause V runs as follows :—

"All dispute raised by any affiliate of the Federation or any individual employee or any body else in regards to the benefits of back wages seniority in service, increments or other benefits following from reinstatement have been settled by virtue of this agreement and that the parties to such dispute shall report this agreement for being recorded by any authority like an Industrial Tribunal Court, conciliation officer or any other authority before whom dispute may be pending and all such disputes shall no longer subsist and be deemed to have been withdrawn."

In the said agreement there is no agreed period during which the settlement remained to operation and in the absence of such, agreement outlived its utility after expiry of six months under Section, 19(2) of the I.D. Act.

Further the government in its wisdom referred the dispute for adjudication ignoring any such agreement. Lastly the All India Federation of beneficiary employees bank, infiduciary capacity vis-a-vis workman of other bank have no right to jeopardise the interest of the workman or bind them against the legal benefits accruing and to that extent the agreement have not any interest of the workman and against law of the land would be illegal and not binding. Sec. 2(d) of I.D. Act defines "retrenchment which includes termination for any reason whatsoever unless falls in any of the accepted categories."

Sec. 25B(2) defines the condition of service. It is not disputed that the workman was terminated/retrenched w.e.f. 22-2-74 when he had put in more than 240 days of work during the span of one year counting backwards from 22-2-74. It is further not disputed that no retrenchment dues, notice or notice pay was given to him as required under sec. 25(f) of the I.D. Act, hence in view of the law laid down in State Bank of India vs. M. Sundermonev 1976 S.C. Cases (L&S) page 132 the retrenchment would be illegal ab-initio and the workman will be entitled to be put back where he left i.e. reinstated with all full back wages.

In Mohan Lal Vs. Bharat Electronic Limited, 1981 S.C. Cases (I&S) page 478, it was held as follows :

"We held that the termination of the service of the appellant was ab-initio void and in operative and the declaration is made that he continued to be in service with all consequential benefits namely .. back wages in full and other benefits, if any."

In B. N. Gupta Vs. State of West Bengal, Civil Revision No. 1826/W/76 dated 21st August, 1978. In this case it was observed :

"It is provided that the petitioner be reinstated forthwith and will be paid full back wages from the date of appointment/reinstatement till the reinstatement minus in sum paid to the petitioner under the proper receipt in the meantime".

In view of the above discussion and law laid down I give my Award that the action of the management of State Bank of India Agra under the control of the Chief Regional Manager, Agra in terminating the services of Sri Annurudra Kumar Sharma temporary post/clerk w.e.f. 22-2-74, is not justified. Sri Annurudra Kumar Sharma will be deemed to be in continuous service thereafter and will be entitled

to full back wages from 22-2-74 till the date of his re-appointment i.e. 4-4-83. He will be entitled to the continuity of service and other past benefits.

I, therefore, give my Award accordingly.

Let six copies of this award be sent to the Government for publication.

R. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-12012/220/82-D.IIA]

का. आ. 1930.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन से संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-4-85 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 1930.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Kanpur, as shown in the annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the State Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 12th April, 1985.

BEFORE SHRI R. B. SRIVASTAVA, PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

I. D. No. 138 of 1981

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Raja Ram Sub-staff C/o Shri Harmangal Prasad, 36/1 Kailash Mandir, Kanpur.

AND

The Regional Manager, State Bank of India, Region 1, Varanasi,

Shri V. N. Sekhri, representative—for the workman.  
Shri Mahesh Chandra representative—for the management bank.

AWARD

The Central Government Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-12012/2/81-D/II (A) dated 25th September, 1981 referred the following dispute for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India Varanasi in termination the services of Shri Raja Ram Sub-staff with effect from 14-6-80 is justified ? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled ?"

The case of the applicant workman is that he was appointed as messenger by the bank management on 15-3-80. That suddenly his services were terminated on 13-6-80; that neither appointment letter nor termination letter was issued to him. He further assert that his appointment was against a permanent post yet his services were terminated suddenly without notice or notice pay. It is further contended that the management appoints workman for 85 days or 91 days and then terminates his services and appoints another man in place of the terminated workman and all this is done with every view of depriving the workman with benefit of continuity of service, which is a unfair labour practice and victimisation. The workman has consequently prayed that his termination be held as unjust and unfair, and he should be ordered for reinstatement with full back wages and benefits.

The case of the management is that the Raja Ram was appointed as temporary messenger for a period of 91 days from 15-3-80 to 13-6-80, against purely temporary requirements of the management. That on 13-6-80 the appoint-

ment of Rajaram expired by efflux of time. The workman accepted his dues till then without any protest. It is however admitted that at the time when the services of the workman automatically expired by efflux of time there was one permanent messenger working at the branch who was senior to him. It is further admitted that no letter of termination or appointment was issued in writing. The management however averred that the workman may claim the wages in lieu if any, payable to him. In the end the management has averred that after termination from 13-6-80 the workman is gainful employee and his earning not less than what was getting from the bank. The management bank consequently prayed that the termination be held valid.

In the rejoinder it is averred that appointment of temporary hands is permissible in banks but 14 days notice before termination of service is mandatory. Further no temporary appointment can exceed 90 days. It is further averred that in addition to a permanent hand in the bank the appointment was as additional hand in the bank and prior to the workman one Sri Sooraj was appointed as temporary hand for 83 days and after 83 days terminated the workman and subsequent to the termination of Rajaram another workman was appointed thus violating secs 25G and 25H of the I. D. Act and rule 77 and 78 of the I. D. Central (Rules).

The management bank filed affidavit of one Sri Navil Kishore an officer in the management bank. In cross examination he admitted that the workman was appointed as casual workman without appointment letter and was also terminated without any letter of termination. He further stated that one Ram Kumar a casual workman joined at Ayodhya Branch from 14-6-80 for 88 days. It may be mentioned that it was at Ayodhya branch where the workman worked for 91 days and regarding which the management itself has filed the certificate paper No. 2 of list dated 19-9-83. This shows that soon after termination i.e. on 13th June 80 Sri Ram Kumar was appointed on the very next day i.e. from 14th June, 80. The workman in his affidavit averred that he was appointed as messenger on 15-3-80 but no appointment letter was issued to him nor duration of appointment was intimated and suddenly his services were terminated on 13-6-80 and after termination of his services another person Sri Ram Kumar was engaged in his place from 14-6-80 and that before his appointment one Sooraj was working in his place as messenger and his services were also terminated. In cross examination he has admitted that there was another messenger in the bank when the workman was working there and the name of that messenger was Jamuna who was working there from before his appointment. He has denied that on the day he was appointed he was told that his services will come to an end on a particular date and after his removal Sri Ram Kumar would be appointed as messenger.

From the averments of the parties and the statements of the witnesses it emerges that the workman was employed in the management bank from 15-3-80 to 13-6-80 without issuing the appointment letter or giving him the termination letter. According to the management witness the appointment of the workman was casual and after termination of the services of the workman one Ram Kumar joined the bank as casual workman at the same branch on 14-6-80. If the work of casual nature was there the workman should have been allowed to continue and not terminated on 13-6-80 and another man appointed on the next day. The appointment of Sri Ram Kumar shows that the nature of work done by the workman Rajaram continued even after his termination. The workman has averred that he was appointed as temporary messenger. In para 4 of the rejoinder the workman has averred that in addition to the permanent hand he was appointed as additional and prior to him one Sooraj was appointed for a period of 83 days. Even casual employees are included in the definition of temporary employees given in para 20.7 of the biharite settlement and they come in that category of employee and was appointed for limited period for work which is of an essential temporary nature. As no appointment letter was issued it can not be said that the appointment of the applicant workman was for a limited period and his termination came automatically by efflux of time mentioned in the appointment letter. Thus he would be called a casual or a temporary employee of this nature. During the cross of the workman the representative for the management bank argued that calling the

workman as temporary employee would not be proper as a matter of fact he was additional hand as he himself admitted in para 4 of the rejoinder. In the absence of appointment letter it can not be said that he was temporary employee as an additional workman in connection with the temporary increase in work of a permanent nature. Even if it could be conceded that Rajaram was employed as additional hand in connection with temporary increase of work in permanent nature, continued even after 13-6-80 and it was on that account that from 14-6-80 one Ram Kumar was appointed for that work for that temporary increase of work of permanent nature was continuing, it was unfair labour practice on the part of the management not to have allowed the workman to continue and employed another person after terminating his services particularly when the branch manager was satisfied with his working in view of the certificate issued on 7th July 80 and filed by the management. It is not the case of any party that the workman was appointed in a temporary vacancy caused by absence of the permanent peon. If the permanent nature of work of messenger was there a temporary workman could be appointed to fill the vacancy for a period not exceeding 3 months. In view of para 208 of the Shastri's award in which it is incumbent of the bank to make arrangement for filling up the vacancy permanently. The workman Raja Ram was allowed to work exceeding three months i.e. from 15-3-80 to 13-6-80 for more than 91 days in that permanent nature of job.

In para 493 of the Shastri's award it is recommended that the bank should give first preference to those members of their retrenched staff who are otherwise qualified to fill up the vacancy. Thus the workman should have been continued after 91 days and Ram Kumar should not have been employed at his place.

In para 495 of the said Shastri's award it is laid down "In all other cases the probationer after expiry of the period of six months should be deemed to have been confirmed unless their services are dispensed with from or before the expiry of period of probation. We further direct that on a candidate's appointment as temporary employee a probationer or a permanent member of the staff, the bank, shall give him a written order specifying the kind of appointment and the pay and allowances to which would be entitled and that such a written order shall be given on the appointment of a part time employee also".

As observed earlier no appointment letter was given to the workman specifying pay or period. Had the workman being allowed to continue after 13-6-80 and Ram Kumar would not have been appointed at his place he might have completed 6 months of appointment as the branch manager was satisfied with his working.

Section 425 of the Shastri's award lays down that even in case of temporary employee 14 days notice of the termination shall be given which was not done in the instant case.

In view of the above I am not inclined to agree with the arguments of the management representative that the services of the workman terminated by efflux of time and when the workman knew about his appointment as he did not raise any objection for appointment or hue and cry. In the absence of or evidence I am not inclined to agree that the appointment of the workman was due to temporary increase in work of permanent nature and was a temporary requirements of the branch. It can not be inferred that he was not required to fill the post of permanent nature of work when one person was already working in the branch. Thus in this case in the absence of appointment letter, termination letter and appointing another man for the same post I hold that it was unfair labour practice of the management bank to have terminated the services of the workman when he likely to acquire status of a permanent employee after working for 6 months on that post, when he had already worked for three months and for another 3 months another person was appointed.

I, therefore, give my award that the action of the management of State Bank of India Varanasi in terminating the services of Sri Rajaram Sub-staff w.e.f. 14-6-80 is not justified. The effect is that the workman shall be reinstated in

his place with full back wages and continuity of the service.  
I therefore, give my award accordingly.

Let six copies be sent to the Government for Publication.

R. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-12012/2/81-D. II (A)]

नई दिल्ली, 25 अप्रैल, 1985

का. आ. 1931.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, मद्रास के प्रबंध तंत्र से संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक अधिकरण, तमिलनाडु, मद्रास के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है; जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6 अप्रैल, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल 17011/8/81-डी 4 (ए)]

New Delhi, the 25th April, 1985

S.O. 1931.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of Industrial Tribunal, Tamil Nadu as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Life Insurance Corporation of India, Madras and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th April, 1985.

BEFORE THIRU K. S. GURUMURTHY, B.A. B.L., PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, TAMIL NADU, MADRAS

(Constituted by the Central Government)

Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1985

Industrial Dispute No. 56 of 1982

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the Management of Life Insurance Corporation of India, Madras).

BETWEEN

The workmen represented by

The General Secretary,

Life Insurance Corporation of India,

L.I.C. Building, Anna Road,

P.B. No. 2450, Madras-600 002.

AND

The Zonal Manager,

Life Insurance Corporation of India,

L.I.C. Building,

Anna Road, P.B. No. 2450, Madras-600 002.

REFERENCE :

Order No. L-17011/8/81/D-IV(A), Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Tuesday, the 6th day of November, 1984 upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru N. G. R. Prasad for Thiruvallargal Row and Reddy and K. Chandru, Advocates appearing for the workmen and of Thiruvallargal P. V. Marthandam and S. Pandurangam, Advocates appearing for the Management, and this dispute having stood over still this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following.

## AWARD

The Central Government by its order No. L-17011/8/81/D-IV(A)/dated 17-9-1982 has referred the following dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) read with Section 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to this Tribunal.

(2) The dispute is as follows :

Whether the action of the management of Life Insurance Corporation of India in relation to the Southern Zonal Office, Madras, in changing the hours of work of 18 technical employees of the Engineering Department (Class-III and Class-IV) to 8.30 to 12.30 hours and 13.30 to 17.30 hours (with lunch break from 12.30 to 13.30 hours) as per the notice of change of service condition dated 8-5-1981 is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled?

(3) The parties on receipt of notice issued by this Tribunal appeared and the Union filed the claim statement raising the following grounds in support of its case. In the Zonal Office Engineering Department of the Respondent-Corporation, the following are the staff strength :

Class III	...6
Class IV (Maintenance)	
Class IV (Admn. Staff)	...2

Their working hours normally is only from 8.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon and 1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. with a lunch break of one hour in between. The Respondent Corporation for appointment made before 1960, treated the Engineering Department employees same as that of other employees working in the Corporation for whom the working hours are only from 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. with 45 minutes lunch break. The daily working hours for the employees were only 6-1/4 and for Saturday it was 3 1/2 hours only. In the Engineering Department such of those employees who were appointed before 1960 are still enjoying the right of their working hours fixed at 6-1/4 hours per day only. The employees in Engineering Department have been directed to come at 8.00 A.M. for the reason of coordination and work allotment. The employees did not mind the existing working hours because they were also allowed to leave at 5.00 P.M. along with other employees. This had greatly enabled them to participate both in the Union activities and also to avail transport facilities to reach their homes in time. The employees were satisfied with the existing working hours even though the parity of working hours was a long felt demand of the employees as well as of the Petitioner-Union. These employees working in the Engineering Department whenever they work beyond the normal working hours were getting overtime. The employees who do not have any working hours prescribed in their appointment orders were not asked to do the 8 hours of work. Only those employees who are appointed subsequent to 1960 and for whom working hours were specified in their appointment orders were made to work 8 hours.

(4) The respondent gave notice on 1-9-1979 revising the working hours for the employees from 8.45 A.M. to 12.45 P.M. and 1.45 P.M. to 5.45 P.M. by virtue of an office order without following the procedure prescribed. The Petitioner-Union by its letter dated 12-9-1979 protested against this order. The Management withdrew their order by their letter dated 26-9-1979. By notice dated 4-10-1979, purporting to be under Section 9-A they again sought to revise the timings from 8.45 A.M. to 12.45 P.M. and 1.45 P.M. to 5.45 P.M. with one hour lunch break in between. They also tried to increase the working hours for some of the employees who were hitherto enjoying only 6-1/4 hours of work per day. The Petitioner-Union took up the matter and wrote to the Management by their letter dated 10-10-1979 and also requested them to withdraw the said notice. The Management was not willing to reconsider their decision. By a notice dated 8-5-1981 the Respondent sought to revise working hours for the employees of the Engineering Department. The revision of working hours was to take effect from 16th June 1981 and the daily working hours was from 8.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and from 1.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. with one hour lunch break. The Respondent-Management resorted to give individual notices to all the employees. The action

of the Respondent in trying to change the service conditions without any rhyme or reason in totally arbitrary and illegal. Section 9-A does not clothe the employer with power to take away the rights of workers. The Notice dated 8-5-1981 will amount to altering the settlement with the Union dated 24-1-1974 which is not legal. The Respondent's action is nothing but to increase the working hours of the employees without giving them any monetary benefit. The change in the working hours now proposed by the Respondent in the impugned order will result in the Engineering Department employees leaving the office half an hour after other employees leave and this will result in their non-participation in any of the Union activities. It will be very difficult for them to reach their home. Employees Thiruvallalgar R. Vanchinathan, B. Javachandra Rao, K. Kunnuswami and R. S. Krishnamurthy have all put in long number of years of service and all of them had hitherto only 6-1/4 hours of work per day. The Respondent has resorted to revise even their working hours only to increase the workload without any monetary benefit. This Hon'ble Court may be pleased to pass an Award holding that the notice dated 8-5-1981 issued by the Respondent is illegal and that the Respondent is not entitled to revise the working hours.

(5) The Management filed a counter statement resisting the claim of the Union on the following grounds: The allegation made in paragraph 15 of the Claim Statement relating to 4 employees who according to the Petitioner Union had only worked for 6-1/4 hours per day in factually incorrect. Even assuming that the hours of work of these 4 employees have been increased from 6-1/4 hours to 8 hours of work per day this would not attract Section 9-A at all. There is no contravention of any provision of the Industrial Disputes Act. Such increase in hours of work of these 4 employees could not be part of the terms and conditions of service of the employees. All these 18 technical employees belong to Class III and IV. All of them have been working totally for 8 hours a day on all working days, inclusive of Saturdays. An attempt was made to change the timings of work but not the hours of work by an order dated 1-9-1979. This was subsequently withdrawn unilaterally by the Respondent, as a gesture of concession notwithstanding there being no legal obligation to conform to the rest interval being one hour. Prior to the Notice dated 1-9-1979 the hours of work were from 8.00 A.M. to 12 Noon and 1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. It was found from the administrative experience that the hours of work from 8.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon and 1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. for the above workmen were inconvenient. The technical personnel who belong to the Engineering Department of the Zonal Office at Madras, attend to maintenance work, including maintenance and repairs of the buildings, electrical wiring, plumbing and other amenities. Accordingly the working hours for technical personnel in the Engineering Department was fixed from 8.45 A.M. to 12.45 Noon and 1.45 P.M. to 5.45 P.M. with a lunch break of one hour from 12.45 P.M. to 1.45 P.M. In pursuance of the above decision a Notice in the conformity with Section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act was issued on 4-10-1979 proposing to re-fix the timings of these 18 technical personnel from 8.45 A.M. to 12.45 P.M. and 1.45 A.M. to 5.45 P.M. without any actual change in the number of working hours. This Respondent in order to implement the revised timings of work as suggested by the Assistant Labour-Commissioner (Central), issued the impugned Notification dated 8-5-1981 under Section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. The hours of work under the said Notification for 18 (now 17) technical employees were to be from 8.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and 1.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. with one hour lunch interval.

(6) All the technical personnel have necessarily to attend to maintenance work. These technical personnel have been working for 8 hours a day with one hour interval from 1956. It has become an implied condition of service even assuming that the orders of appointment in certain cases do not specify the hours of work. In July, 1975 there was out-break of fire in the Zonal Office of the L.I.C. Building Madras. A substantial number of relevant records including all the records in the Personnel Department were completely destroyed by fire. Out of the appointment order issued prior to July, 1975 only a true copy of appointment Order issued to one Sri K. Venkatesan, is in the file and this Order dated 16-4-71 contains the terms and conditions of his appointment including hours of work as 8 hours per day. In the case of appoint-

ment orders issued prior to 1964 the hours of work might not have been specified but such employees were intimated through subsequent letters that their hours of work are 8. From this Order of appointment an inference can be drawn that other technical employees both Class III and IV who perform similar duties would be governed by the same hours of work viz., 8 hours per day. The Establishment Manual of the Respondent Corporation refers to the terms & conditions of service and also deals with hours of work of building maintenance staff in page No. 255. The hours of work have been clearly specified as 8 hours. The present revision of working hours ending at 5.30 P.M. does not cause any prejudice. There is no obligation to mention the reasons for the change in the Notice. It is not open to the Petitioner Union to challenge this Notice as there is no increase either in the number of working hours or a reduction in the rest interval nor even increase in the workload of the personnel.

(7) The Respondent denies that the Notice dated 8-5-1981 alters the Settlement dated 24-1-1974. This Settlement does not deal with hours of work. Clause 12 of the Settlement dated 24-1-1974 reserves the power in the Corporation to make changes by administrative instructions in respect of subjects not falling in the terms specifically referred to in the settlement. Factually not only these personnel but a substantial number of Subordinate Staff (Class IV) viz. Sepoys also work till 5.30 P.M. These workmen are also members of the various unions. The allegations that by working till 5.30 P.M. these employees find it difficult to search home is misleading whenever, work is done by the employee concerned till 5.00 P.M. (5.30 P.M. as per the 9-A notice), he is permitted to leave the particular work-spot. He has no obligation to report back to the Zonal Office, where they worked beyond 5.00 P.M. (5.30 P.M. under the 9-A Notice) they will be paid overtime wages. There is no substance in the allegation that the impugned notice prejudicially affects the right of these 18 employees. The further allegation that the revision of work (timings) has been resorted to without any reason, is incorrect. The claim is absolutely without basis. This Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass an Award dismissing the claim of the petitioner.

(8) MW1 and WW1 were examined and Exs. M-1 to M-19 and W-1 to W-15 were marked. I hear the learned counsel for the Union and the learned counsel for the Management.

(9) The point for consideration is whether the action of the Management proposing to introduce a change in the working hours of the technical employees of the Engineering Department (Class III and Class IV) by specifying the working hours as 8.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and 1.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. with a lunch break of one hour from 12.30 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. is justified.

(10) From the language used in the Schedule referring the dispute and from the pleadings, it becomes clear that the dispute comprises of two aspects, namely, (1) the Union objects to the change in the timings of the work for Class III and Class IV employees and (2) the Union also objects to the proposal which according to the Union involves increase in working hours. It is indisputable that this change of timings or the increase in the working hours will be covered by Section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act and item (4) of the IV Schedule. Item 4 of the IV Schedule deals with hours of work and rest intervals. In order to comply with the requirement of Section 9-A, the Management issued the notice Ex M-7 dated 8-5-1981 changing the hours of work. The Management has indicated in Ex. M7 that the hours of work will be between 8.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and 1.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. with a lunch break of one hour between 12.30 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. It must be mentioned that the Management issued Ex. M-2 notice on 1-9-1979 proposing to introduce change in the working hours and timings. But subsequently this notice was withdrawn by the Management's letter Ex. M-3 dated 26-9-1979. Again the Management issued another notice Ex. M-4 dated 4-10-1979 proposing to fix the timings and the working hours between 8.45 A.M. and 12.45 P.M. and from 1.45 P.M. to 5.45 P.M. with effect from 2-11-1979. However, the Union protested the proposed change and the discussions between the parties were made in the immediate presence of the Assistant Com-

missioner of Labour and on his advice the parties agreed to discuss the matter bilaterally and pending the bilateral discussions they agreed to maintain the status quo. It is thereafter that the Management has issued the impugned notice Ex. M-7 dated 8-5-1981 proposing to fix the hours of work as eight hours and the timings of work between 8.30 AM and 12.30 PM and from 1.30 PM to 5.30 PM with an interval of one hour between 12.30 PM to 1.30 PM. Again on this notice Ex. M-7 the Union has taken up the matter before the Assistant Commissioner of Labour who submitted his conciliation failure report Ex. M-6 dated 21-9-1981. The Management thereafter under Ex. M-13 dated 30-11-1981 has indicated to the Union and to the workers that 8 hours work and the timings of the work mentioned in Ex. M-7 notice will come into effect immediately.

(11) Now coming to the case of the Union that this technical employees of the Engineering Department (Class III and Class IV) had only 6½ hours work and not 8 hours work, the controversy has got to be decided on the evidence let in by the parties. It is worthwhile to mention that out of 18 workers concerned in the dispute, the dispute survives only regarding 15 because two out of the 18 retired and one died. MW1 is the Assistant Executive Engineer in the Respondent Management and is a Class-I Officer from 1977 in charge of employees in the Maintenance Branch. There is no controversy that the employees of Class III and Class IV involved in this dispute belong to maintenance wing. MW1 asserted that as Class III employee he had 8 hours work. He would say that even now for Class III officials, the working hours are 8 and the timings are from 8.00 AM to 12 Noon and 1.00 PM to 5.00 PM. To lend support to his oral evidence that 8 hours are the working hours for these employees the Management has produced appointment orders relating to some of the Class III and Class IV employees. They are Exs. M-8 to M-12. Ex. M-8 dated 16-7-1963, the order of appointment indicates that Mason belonging to Class IV will have his duty hours, viz. 8 hours. Ex. M-9 dated 19-4-1966, the order of appointment of an Architectural Assistant Grade II states that his working hours would be 8 hours. The order of appointment Ex. M-10 dated 7-9-1964 relates to a Overseer (Civil) of Grade-III but he is not a party to the dispute. Ex. M-10 states that if the Overseer works at the building site then he will have 8 hours work and if he is to work in office he will have 6-1/4 hours and on Saturdays he will have 3½ hours of work. As has been already mentioned this Overseer to whom this Ex M-10 appointment order relates is not a party to this dispute. The order relating to Building Supervisor Sri K. S. Venkatesan, very fact that the appointment order mentions that if the Overseer works at site he has to put 8 hours work will suggest that this overseer cannot claim as of right 6-1/4 hours work and the service conditions so far as this overseer is concerned were not that his hours of work will be only 6-1/4 hours. Ex. M-11 dated 13-5-1967 is another order of appointment relating to Overseer and it specifically mentions that his hours of work will be 8 hours on all days except holidays and Sundays. Ex. M-12 dated 16-4-1971, the appointment. He is one of the officials covered by the notice Ex. M-7 dated 8-5-1981. His appointment order itself mentions that his hours of duty will be 8 hours on all days. It is a specific term of service. It is impossible for this individual Sri K.S. Venkatesan to protest to the stand of the Management that his hours of work will be 8 hours. Therefore these appointment orders completely support the evidence of MW1 a Class-I Officer that the duty hours for Class III and Class IV employees of this Maintenance Wing or the Engineering Department will be 8 hours. In the course of cross-examination, this MW1 asserted that Class III officials both in Project Area and in the Maintenance Section work for 8 hours. He reiterated that Ex. M-12 confirmed that 8 hours will be the duty hours for Building Supervisor.

(12) As against this evidence of MW1 supported by the documents mentioned above, namely Exs. M-8 to M-12, the Union has examined WW1 to say that Supervisors of Grade-I, II and III in the Engineering Department are Class III employees and their hours of work are only from 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. with an interval of 45 minutes WW1 stated that those officials do not work for 8 hours. However he would admit that Class IV employees do 8 hours work from 8.00 A.M. to 12 Noon and 1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. This oral assertion of W.W.1 is contrary to the documents like Ex. M-1 which relates to Architectural Assistant; Ex. M-10 which related to

an Overseer Grade-III; Ex. M-11 which relates to an Overseer and Ex. M-12 which relates to a Building Supervisor. It should be mentioned that this Building Supervisor to whom Ex. M-12 appointment order relates is a party to the dispute by name Sri K. S. Venkatesan. If the Supervisor as per Ex. M-1 as got his duty hours as 8 hours on all days, it will falsify the claim of W.W.1 that the Supervisors in the Engineering Department have got only 6 1/4 hours of work.

(13) Now coming to the documents produced by the Union I do not find that any of the documents supports the stand of W.W.1 that the Class III employees belonging to the Engineering Department do not have 8 hours work. In fact Ex. W-9 dated 20-3-1980, a reply sent by the Management to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) with reference to his communication dated 26-10-1979 and 9-1-1980 specifically mentions that all the technical employees in the Engineering Department of the Madras Zonal Office have to work and are working 8 hours a day on all working days including Saturdays. The Management has asserted that the proposed change in the timing does not contemplate the increase in the working hours at all. In the protest letter Ex. W-4 dated 12-9-1979 as a consequence to the notice issued by the Management under Ex. M-2 dated 1-9-1979 the Union has merely stated that the proposed attempts to introduce a change in the service conditions of the employees amount to unilateral change. The protest further indicates that as per the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act no person shall be required to do work for more than four hours unless he has had an interval or rest of at least one hour. There is no categorical assertion in this protest letter Ex. W-4 that the hours of work for Class III employees are only 6½ hours and not 8 hours. The letter of appointment Ex. W-3 relates to an employee of Grade-II namely, Tracer. This order does not indicate the hours of work. But clause (6) of Ex. W-3 clearly says that this appointee will be bound by the Staff Regulations of the Corporation as they are in force from time to time. The Staff Regulation indicated that the hours of work will be eight hours. In paragraph (2) of the claim statement the Union has indicated the strength of the Class III and Class IV employees in the Engineering Department of the Zonal Office. In paragraph (3) of the Claim statement it is mentioned that their working hours are 8.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon and 1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. with a lunch break of one hour in between. This is a clear indication that the working hours of Class III and Class IV employees of the Engineering Department were 8 hours. Ex. W-2 is a letter addressed to the Building Supervisor by the Management and it makes it clear that this employee will be governed by the Staff Regulations of the Corporation subject to changes from time to time. It does not mention duty hours. Therefore the duty hours (eight hours) mentioned in the Staff Regulations will definitely govern this individual. In fact Ex. M-12, the appointment order relating to the Building Supervisor who is a party to this dispute specifies the working hours as 8 hours. Ex. W-1 also relates to the same individual who is covered by Ex. W-2. This Ex. W-1 relates to the Building Supervisor and it specifically says that his services will be governed by the Staff Rules and Regulations of the Corporation. This does not in any way support the case of the Union that the working hours for Class III and Class IV Employees are not eight hours.

(14) The learned counsel appearing for the Union endeavours to indicate from Ex. M-16 to M-18 that the hours of work for the Class III employees were not 8 hours, but it was only 6-1/4 hours. I am afraid that these documents Exs. M-16 to M-18 do not support the contention of the learned counsel for the Union. Ex. M-16 stated that the electrical staff have worked overtime on 10-12-1983 from 5.30 P.M. 8.30 P.M. and on 11-12-1983 from 8.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. which worked out to 3 hours and 8 hours respectively. It emerges from the evidence that 10-12-1983 is a Saturday and 11-12-1983 is a Sunday. This is confirmed by MW.1. If on Saturday the overtime has been counted from 5.30 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. then certainly it would show that upto 5.30 P.M. it was duty hours. It will not lead to the inference that the working hours were less than 8 hours. The 8 hours overtime on 11-12-1983 relates to Sunday. Therefore that cannot provide any guideline to accept the plea that the workers have only less than 8 hours work. In fact it specifically mentions that for the whole day they have put in 8 hours work with a lunch break for one hour. Ex. M-17 is a notice to the employees by the Management



stating that action would be taken if the employees participated in the proposed one hour walk out on 31-3-1980. Under Ex. M-18, the Management has indicated the various date on which the employees participated in the walk out strike. The Management has said that for those hours or for that hour the employees will not get pay for the days commencing from 20-3-1984. The Management has indicated that the duration of walk out was from 12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. From this, it is impossible to infer that the working hours were less than 8 hours. If the duration between 12.00 Noon and 1.00 P.M. was lunch interval then the action of the Management to treat the absence of the employees in that duration as amounting to walk out may not be correct, that is, altogether a different issue. But the documents do not support the contention of the learned counsel for the Union that the working hours for Class III employees were less than 8 hours. On that view, I have no hesitation to conclude that the Management has proved that the working hours for Class III and Class IV employees of this Engineering Department on all days including Saturdays were 8 hours.

(15) The next aspect of the dispute is with reference to the justifiability of the proposal of the Management to alter the timings in the working hours as 8.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. with a lunch break for one hour between 12.30 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. The Management in its counter statement has made it clear that for better co-ordination and for effective supervision and also to enable Class I Officers to exercise direct supervisory control over these technical employees, the change in the timings became necessary. The Management had stated that if the change in the timings is not introduced then a substantial majority of the employees of this Engineering Department will do their work without effective supervision by Class-I Officers. The Management has denied that this change in the timings will cause any increase in the workload or any inconvenience to the employees. M.V.1 in his evidence has stated that Class-IV employees after finished their out-door work need not come back to office on that day. He further stated that Class III employees also need not come back to office if they do work at the site. He has asserted that if the work remained unfinished then these employees need not again report on the next day at the office. They can go to the workspot straight from their residences. In the course of cross-examination this M.V.1 asserted that if the work remained unfinished then the worker can keep even the tools with him for the next day's work. He refuted the suggestion that every day the worker must account for tools of the office.

(16) The learned counsel appearing for the Union relied on Ex. W-14 to sustain the plea that the worker must account for the tools every day at the office and therefore he cannot carry tools to the residence. I am afraid that the language in Ex. M-14 does not support the stand taken by counsel for the Union. Under Ex. W-14 the Management has indicated that if the workman has taken the tools to his house and is not taking the tools available at the time of inspection, it will be irregular. Ex. W-14 merely states that the tools supplied to the worker for use in the office must be available at the office and taking those tools home when they are intended to be used at the office will be irregular. This does not in any way annihilate the evidence of M.V.1 who a Class-I Officer that the employees who are supplied tools for out-door work can take the tools home if the work remained unfinished. His evidence that they need not report again on the next day and they can go to the workspot straight to do work also remains unaffected. His evidence makes it abundantly clear that the convenience of the workman and the nature of the work to be done by them have been taken into consideration by the Management.

(17) The incedit of M.V. 1 that the proposed change in the timings will cause inconvenience to the workmen and will affect their participation in the union activities is unconvincing and is not supported by any specified data. When the Union expects the member-employees to participate in the union activities, is left to guess work. Now the employees if they are to leave the workspot after 5.30 P.M. will be affected by traffic unavailability is again not clearly indicated. Therefore I have no hesitation to conclude by the proposed change in the timings by fixing the hours of work between 8.30 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. and from 1.30 P.M. to 5.30 with lunch break from 12.30 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. the Management has not increased the hours of work

and the change in the timings will not in any way cause prejudice to the employees.

(18) On that view, an award is passed rejecting the claim of the Union. There will however be no order as to costs.

Dated, this 26th day of March, 1985.

K. S. GURMURTHY, Presiding Officer.  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

#### WITNESSES EXAMINED

For workmen: W.W.1—Thiru K. N. Gopalakrishnan.

For Management: M.W.1—Thiru R. Srinivasan.

#### EXHIBITS MARKED

For workmen :

W-1|17-1-58—Xerox copy of appointment order issued to Thiru R. S. Krishnamoorthy.

W-2|13-4-59—Xerox copy of Confirmation Order to R. S. Krishnamoorthy.

W-3|9-5-61—Xerox copy of appointment order of K. Kuppusamy.

W-4|12-9-79—Xerox copy of Union's letter to the Management regarding increase in working hours.

W-5|18|24-9-79—Copy of unsigned letter given by workman to the Management.

W-6|26-9-79—Letter from the Management withdrawing the office order.

W-7|4-10-79—Notice u/s. 9(A) issued by the Management.

W-8|10-10-79—Copy of letter from the Union to the Management regarding 9(A) notice.

W-9|20-3-80—Remarks (copy) submitted by the Management before the Asst. Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras.

W-10|8-5-81—Notice issued by the Management u/s. 9(A) of the I.D. Act.

W-11|21-5-81—Copy of letter from the Union to the Management.

W-12|23-5-81—Copy of letter from the Union to the Asst. Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras.

W-13|2-7-81—Minutes of the meeting recorded before the Conciliation Officer.

W-14|3-4-84—Xerox copy of the letter from Management to E. Sundaramoorthy.

W-15—Specimen sheet of Attendance Register of the Management.

For Management :

M-1|24-1-74—Xerox copy of settlement u/s. 18(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

M-2|1-9-79—Office order issued by the Management.

M-3|26-9-79—Specimen copy of order of the Management regarding change of working hours.

M-4|4-10-79—Notice given by the Management u/s. 9(A) of the I.D. Act.

M-5|20-3-81—Discussion held on 20-3-80 at the office of the A.L.C. (Central).

M-6|1-10-81—Conciliation failure report of the A.L.C. (Central), Madras.

M-7|8-5-81—Notice given by the Management u/s. 9(A) of the I.D. Act.

M-8|16-7-83—Letter from the Management to V. B. Doraisamy, (true copy).

M-9|2-4-66—Typed copy of letter from the Management to Naim Ahmadkhan appointing him as Architectural Assistant, Grade-II

M-10|7-9-84—Copy of letter from the Management to Sugathan.

M-11|13-5-67—Letter from the Management to S. Ramanathan (true copy).

- M-12-16/20-4-71—Xerox copy of letter from the Management to K. S. Venkatesan.  
 M-13/30-11-81—Letter of Management regarding Revised working hours to be observed. (Model form)  
 M-14—Employees' Earning record. (register (1980-81)).  
 M-15— —do— —do—  
 M-15/22-12-83—Xerox copy of letter from the Management-Engineering Department.  
 M-17/24-3-80—Xerox copy of letter from the Management to the Union.  
 M-18/12-3-84—Xerox copy of letter from the Management to employees.  
 M-19—Xerox copy of letter regarding O. T. and Holidays for the Drivers etc., (Service Manual Relevant Page).

K. S. GURUMURTHY, Industrial Tribunal  
 [No. L-17011/81-D. IV(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 26 अप्रैल, 1985

का. आ. 1932.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 33क के अधीन कार्यकार द्वारा, वायर की गई शिकायत के संबंध में अनुबंध से निविष्ट औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अहमदाबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6 अप्रैल, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एन-12014/1/85 डो 4 (र.)]

ए/० के० वार्न डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1985

S.O. 1932.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in respect of complaint under section 33A of the said Act filed by the workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 6th April, 1985.

BEFORE SHRI G. S. BAROT, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL  
 AT AHMEDABAD

Complaint (ITC) No. 1 of 1979  
 IN

Reference (ITC) Nos. 4 and 6 of 1975, and 2 and 5 of 1976

Shri K. N. Malhotra,

C/o Punjab National Bank,

Civil Lines Branch,

ROORKEE

(District Saharanpur, U.P.)

... Complainant

Vs.

Punjab National Bank,

Ilaco House, Sir P. M. Road,

Bombay-400001.

... Respondent.

In the matter of a complaint under Sec. 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

APPEARANCES:

Shri K. N. Malhotra—the Complainant himself.

Shri K. V. Shah, Advocate—for the Respondent.

AWARD

This is a complaint under Sec. 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act ("the Act" to be brief). The complainant has contended, inter alia, that he is a permanent employee of the Respondent-Bank ("the Bank" to be brief) since 1951, that he is presently working at Ilaco House, Bombay Branch of the Bank; that he is also the Vice President of the All India

Punjab National Bank Employees Association (Regd.), Delhi; that certain industrial disputes raised by that Association are pending adjudication before this Tribunal and that the complainant is concerned in those disputes. It is further contended that he is a protected workman as defined in the Act and that the Bank is an industry/establishment within the definition of the term under the Act. It is then contended that during the pendency of the above mentioned disputes the Bank has contravened the provisions of Section 33 of the Act at various times to victimise and cause prejudice and loss to the complainant and those acts are in violation of the conditions of service provided in Bonus Award, Settlement of 1960, Rules framed and adopted by the Board of the Bank as stated in various circulars of the Bank. Then the complainant has cited certain actions of the Bank which, according to him, were taken by the Bank to harass, victimise and humiliate the complainant. However, for the purposes of the present complaint, the case of the complainant is that the complainant was called for interview for promotion on 10th November, 1978 vide letter dated 20th October, 1978, revised by letter dated 6th November, 1978. On 10th November, 1978 the complainant attended the interview and submitted his letter dated 10th November, 1978 containing his grievance in the matter. The said letter was later posted to the Regional Manager and General Manager on 22nd November, 1978. On 10th December, 1978, the complainant received the Regional Manager's letter of 7th December, 1978 informing that the complainant has been selected and fixed on certain basic pay and mentioned other rules of the Bank in respect of allowances and also personal pay to protect the current emoluments. vide clause 2 of the said letter, the fitment and emoluments are stated to be subject to review and revision and adjustment. With this letter, a cyclostyled proforma for acceptance was attached. In view of clause 2 of the said letter, the complainant made a representation on 23rd December, 1978 through his manager at Bombay demanding proper fitment, seniority, rating, etc. However, instead of reviewing and revising the said fitment, in view of the complainant's letter dated 23rd December, 1978, the manager of the Bank served upon the complainant a punitive and prejudicial order by letter dated 8th February, 1979 debaring the complainant. Even before the issuance of this letter the Bank acted to the prejudice of the complainant in allowing junior clerks to supersede him. In view of these facts and circumstances, the complainant has prayed that it should be held that the Bank has contravened the provisions of Section 33 of the Act; that the order dated 8th December, 1979 of the Bank should be declared null and void and the Bank should be directed to promote the complainant as an officer in terms of the complainant's letter dated 23rd December, 1978 and keep his inter se seniority as Accountant since 1966 or 1969 with fitment as per letter dated 23rd December, 1978, etc. It is also prayed that the Bank should be directed to credit his sick leave from 1975.

2. The Bank has filed its written statement at Ex. 3. The Bank has therein taken a preliminary contention regarding the maintainability of the present complaint under Sec. 33A of the Act. Without prejudice to this preliminary contention, the Bank has denied the various allegations made in the complaint. According to the Bank, the complainant was called for interview by the Bank and was advised after the interview that he has been selected for promotion in accordance with the rules and regulations in force in that behalf and are applicable to all such promotees in the employment of the Bank. However the complainant imposed certain conditions of his own on the Bank which the Bank was not willing to accept for the simple reason that the terms and conditions imposed by the complainant were not only absurd and unreasonable but the same were not in conformity with the rules and regulations which are in force in the establishment of the Bank. The Bank has then contended that the complainant is in fact not interested in any promotion but he is bent upon harassing the Bank on one pretext or the other. The complainant is an office-bearer of the All India Punjab National Bank Employees' Association, Delhi and is also the General Secretary of the Punjab National Bank Workers' Organisation, Bombay and as such he wants to continue to remain as a workman. If he accepts the promotion, he will not be able to invoke the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Bank has then contended that it offered promotion to the complainant which he refused to accept unconditionally and therefore the Bank had rightly presumed that the complainant was not



interested in any promotion and hence debarred him from promotion for a period of one year as per the rules in force in that behalf. The Bank has then contended that the service conditions of the complainant have neither been altered nor changed in any manner whatsoever and therefore the complaint filed by him is false and baseless. In the end, the Bank has stated in its written statement, Ex-3, that the Bank is still ready and willing to offer promotion to the complainant strictly in accordance with its rules and regulations in force provided the complainant accepts such promotion without any precondition and any reservation. The complainant has filed a rejoinder, Ex. 4, in reply to the Bank's written statement, Ex-3, in which he has denied the statements and allegations made in the Bank's written statement. He has emphatically denied therein that he, at any time, had imposed any unjust or arbitrary or absurd condition of his own as alleged by the Bank. He has also maintained that he had never refused to accept the promotion as contended by the Bank.

3. The complainant has sought production of a number of documents by the Bank and it appears that after discussions it was decided that a joint inspection report of such documents should be submitted to the Tribunal. Accordingly, such a joint report was submitted, Ex.7/1. Out of these documents, several important documents were then produced by the Bank (Ex. 9 to 9/14). It then appears that in support of his case the complainant had examined himself (Ex.8) while the Bank had examined its Assistant Manager at Bombay (Ex. 14).

4. Shri K. V. Shah, the learned advocate appearing for the Bank firstly argued in respect of the preliminary contention that the present complaint is not maintainable under Sec.33A of the Act. Shri Shah contended that looking to the nature of the references that were pending before the Tribunal at the time when this complaint was filed, the complainant is not a workman concerned in the disputes covered by those references and as such no complaint under Sec.33A would lie. In support of this contention, Shri Shah has relied on the decisions reported in 1964 II L.L.J. 143 and 1977, Late IC 1135 As against this, Shri K.N. Malhotra, the complainant contended that he was a protected workman and also a workman concerned in the disputes pending adjudication at the material time. Shri Malhotra further argued that a similar point was decided by the Learned Industrial Tribunal, Shri R. C. Israni in Complaint (ITC) No. 1 of 1976 before him in which it was held that the complainant therein was a workman concerned in the relevant reference before him. Shri Malhotra argued that the facts of the present case are similar to those in Complaint (ITC) No. 1 of 1976 referred to above. Shri Malhotra further argued that the cause of the workman in each of the pending references, though it constituted an individual grievance, was espoused by the body of the workmen and as such each workman was interested in the result. Shri Malhotra also argued that outcome of even an individual dispute which was deemed to be an industrial dispute under Section 2A would also affect all the workmen of the employer. It appears that a similar question arose before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. Vs. Singh (D.R.) reported in 1965 II, L.L.J., 122 where their Lordships of the Supreme Court observed as under :—

"Logically, it would be necessary to make a finding on the preliminary point raised by the appellant before the merits are considered, because if the appellant is right in contending that the respondent is not a 'workman concerned with such disputes' within the meaning of S. 33(2), the application would be unnecessary and there would be no jurisdiction in the tribunal either to accord or to refuse approval to the action proposed to be taken by the appellant against the respondent."

It would, therefore, be proper to make a finding on the preliminary point raised by the Bank before the merits are considered.

4. In order to decide this point, we shall have first to look to the relevant provisions of the Act. First of all, we shall have to refer to Sec. 33A under which this complaint has been filed, which is as under :—

"33A. Where an employer contravenes the provisions of section 33 during the pendency of proceedings be-

fore a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, any employee aggrieved by such contravention may make a complaint in writing, in the prescribed manner, to such Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal and on receipt of such complaint that Labour Court, Tribunal, or National Tribunal shall adjudicate upon the complaint as if it were a dispute referred to or pending before it, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and shall submit its award to the appropriate Government and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly".

So, a complaint would lie if an employer contravenes the provisions of Sec. 33 during the pendency of proceedings before a Tribunal. Therefore, it would have to be seen if in the present case the employer i.e. the Bank has contravened the provisions of Sec. 33 during the pendency of the proceedings before the Tribunal. However, before we consider the same, it would be convenient to dispose of one point. It is contended by the complaint that he is a 'protected workman' within the meaning of sub-section (3) of Sec. 33 of the Act. This is not denied in the written statement of the Bank nor is it challenged in the cross-examination of the complainant. It will therefore have to be taken for granted that the complainant is a 'protected workman'. Therefore, the relevant portion of Sec. 33 would be sub-section (3) which reads as under :—

"(3) notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), no employer shall, during the pendency of such proceeding in respect of an industrial dispute, take any action against any protected workman concerned in such dispute—

(a) by altering, to the prejudice of such protected workman, the conditions of service applicable to him immediately before the commencement of such proceeding; or

save with the express permission in writing of the authority before which the proceeding is pending.

It is clear that the above sub-section applies only when (i) such proceeding in respect of an industrial dispute is pending; (ii) the workman concerned is a protected workman, and (iii) the workman is concerned in such dispute. If these conditions are fulfilled, the sub-section prohibits the employer from taking any action against the protected workman concerned in such dispute by altering to the prejudice of such protected workman, the conditions of service applicable to him immediately before the commencement of such proceedings. It has, therefore, to be seen whether these conditions are fulfilled in the present case, in order to make the complaint maintainable. So far as the first condition about pendency of proceeding is concerned, there is no dispute that at the time when this complaint was made, Reference (ITC) Nos. 4 and 6 of 1975 and 2 and 5 of 1976 were pending before the Industrial Tribunal from whom the present complaint is transferred to this Tribunal. As for the second condition, as observed above, the complainant was a protected workman at the relevant time. In regard to the third condition, the contention of the Bank is that the complainant was not a "workman concerned" in any of the disputes pending adjudication before the Tribunal. As against that the argument of the complaint is that though these disputes relate to individual workman in each case, the question involved in those disputes would always be important for all the workmen employed by the Bank. As such, according to the complainant, he was a workman concerned in those disputes. There are a number of decisions on this point but the decisions which are binding on this Tribunal are the decisions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in : (1) New India Motors (Pvt.) Ltd. Vs. Mommin (K.T.) reported in 1960-I, L.L.J. 551 and (2) Digwadih Colliery Vs. Ramji Singh, reported in 1964-II, L.L.J. 143. It is true, as argued by Shri Malhotra, the complainant, that the Learned Tribunal Shri R. C. Israni, relying on the decision in 1960-I L.L.J. 551 has, in his award in Complaint (ITC) No 1 of 1976, held that the complainant in that case was a workman concerned, but it seems the subsequent decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which made the position abundantly clear, was decimated by the notice of the Learned Tribunal. In that decision viz. in 1964-II L.L.J. 143, their Lordships of the Supreme Court observed :

"Unless the nature of the pending dispute was ascertained and considered, it could not be said that the concerned workman was a workman concerned in the pending dispute simply on the ground that there was some reference pending".

Applying the above ruling of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Kanagandra Prasad Patra V. D. T. M. S. T. S. Koraput* and another, 1976 Lab. I. C. 1260, the Orissa High Court observed as under :—

"The clause forbids the employer to alter to the prejudice of the workman the conditions of his service only if the workman is the workman 'concerned in such dispute'. It does not debar the employer from altering the conditions of service or taking any such step in regard to any other workman. The word 'Concerned', according to the Webster's Universal Unabridged Dictionary means 'interested; engaged; having a connection with'. According to Shorter Oxford English Dictionary it means 'interested, involved'. In order to substantiate the claim of contravention under Sec. 33(1)(a) the workman therefore has to show that he was concerned with the pending dispute in any of the manners envisaged by the expression. The burden of proving this will naturally be on the workman.

The learned counsel for the petitioner urged that since the pending dispute had been taken up by the Union of which the petitioner was also a member, the dispute was a dispute between the employee and all the members of the Union and as such attracted the provisions of section 33(1) (a). We are unable to accept the submission. The mere fact that the petitioner was a member of the Union (assuming this to be so) will not make him a workman "concerned" in the dispute within the meaning of Section 33(1) (a). It is the dispute that the workman has to be concerned with and not only with the parties to the dispute. It is ascertaining the nature of the pending dispute that the Court can reach the conclusion whether the workman is "concerned" with it or not".

Although Sec.33(1) (a) is referred in the above decision, the reasoning equally applies to Sec. 33(3) (3) because the term "workman concerned" is the same in both the cases. I am in respectful agreement with the above rulings of the Orissa High Court and I also feel that the burden of proving that he was a "workman concerned" in the pending dispute rests on the workman and the mere fact that the workman was a member of the union (or even an office-bearer of the union) will not make him a "workman concerned" in the pending dispute.

5. The combined effect of the above decisions is that there must be some common features in the nature of the dispute in the two cases which should serve as a connecting link thereby rendering the workman in the latter case also a "workman concerned" in the dispute in the earlier case, and the burden of proving this link will be on the workman. Therefore, it will have to be seen whether in the present case the complainant has proved that there were some common features in the nature of the disputes in the four references which were pending at the relevant time on the one hand and the dispute in the present complaint on the other. Now, so far as this point is concerned, the complainant in his complaint, Ex. 1, has made an averment that he is also the Vice President of the All India Punjab National Bank Employees Association, Delhi whose industrial disputes under reference Nos: 4/75, 6/75, 2/76 and 5/76 under Sec. 2(k) of the Act. are pending hearing before the Tribunal and the complainant is therefore concerned in these disputes. In his written arguments, Ex. 19, the complainant has stated as under so far as this point is concerned :—

"Fact that the complainant is concerned and connected in the main industrial disputes pending before. This Hon'ble Tribunal which were raised by the All India P. N. Bank Employees' Association of which the complainant is the Vice-President (besides and apart from his being protected workman) stated in Para 1 of Ex. 1 (complaint) and the same has not been denied by Bank in Ex. 3 viz. written statement. Besides, a similar objection was raised by

Bank in the Complaint (ICC) No. 1 of 76 vi. the case of late Shri N. M. Panchal, who was executive committee member of All India P.M.B. Empl. Assn. and also, like the complainant, General Secretary of Gujarat State Unit of the said Association. His complaint was also similar and identical and was under the present pending references as in the present case. This Tribunal have an Award published in Gazette of India Part II, Sec. 3(ii) on Pages 3440-46. This Tribunal while overruling the said objection discussed at length this issue in paras 9 to 19 and on the basis of 1966-1 L.L.J. 551 (SC) (New India Motors (P) Ltd. V/S Morris (K. T.) in para 16 and A.I.R. 1959 Pun. 360 para 17 Shri Panchal was held to be concerned and connected in para 18 and also on the basis of phraseology of order of references he was held to be concerned workman in para 19".

More or less the same thing was reiterated in his oral arguments, so far as this aspect is concerned. As far as the decision of the Learned Tribunal Shri R. C. Israni in the case of Shri N. M. Panchal is concerned, I have already referred to the same above. Following the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1964-11 L.L.J. 143 and other decision cited above, I respectfully differ with the conclusion arrived at by the Learned Tribunal Shri R. C. Israni (to whom reference is made as "This Tribunal" in the written arguments of complainant reproduced above, the present complaint having been later transferred to me) in that case. Now, from the above it is apparent that the complainant has not at all shown as to how he was concerned in the pending disputes.

6. Even then, let us look to the nature of the disputes covering the four references viz., Ref. (ITC) Nos. 4/75, 6/75, 2/76 and 5/76 which were pending. So far as Ref. (ITC) Nos. 2/76 and 6/76 are concerned, it appears from the Consolidated award of the Learned Tribunal in these two cases, which is on record, that they related to two temporary godown keepers. Their services were terminated on various dates and after a break each time they were given fresh appointments. The contention of the two workmen in those references was that those terminations were illegal and without justification and therefore the Bank should be directed to confirm them on the expiry of their one year's service and they should also be paid wages for the periods during which they were illegally kept out of employment, etc. In regard to Ref. (ITC) Nos. 4/75 and 6/75, while detailed information in regard to them has not been brought on record, I have seen the relative orders of the Government of India referring the disputes for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal. The schedules annexed to these orders mention as under :—

In case of Ref. (ITC) No. 4/75

"Whether the All India Punjab National Bank Employees Association, Delhi is justified in demanding reinstatement and confirmation of Shri B. C. Shah, temporary Godown Keeper of Punjab National Bank, Dabhoi branch of the said Bank? If so, from what date and to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

In case of Ref. (ITC) No. 6/75

"Whether the management of the Punjab National Bank Bombay, is justified in terminating the services of Shri R. P. Parikh, temporary Godown Keeper at Kapadvanj with effect from 14th August, 1973? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

Refinding the above terms of these two references, one would be led to believe that the dispute in these two references is more or less the same as in the other two references, mentioned above. They also concern temporary godown keepers and their termination of services. Now considering the nature of the disputes in all these four references (on the basis of the information that is before me), I do not think there is any common feature or connecting link between the disputes in the above references and the dispute in the present complaint. When that is so, the complainant would not be a "Workman concerned" in those disputes, and if he is not a "workman concerned" one of the necessary conditions in sub-section (3) is not fulfilled. As such, there would not be any breach of the provisions of Sec. 33 and no com-

plaint under Sec. 33A would lie. This tribunal would, therefore, have no jurisdiction to consider the present complaint. The present complaint would, therefore, have to be rejected as not maintainable before this Tribunal, and it is so rejected. In this view of the matter, it is not necessary to consider the merits of the complaint and the complaint stands disposed of. No order as to costs.

G. S. BAROT, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-12014/1/85 D. IV(A)]  
N. K. VERMA, Desit. Officer

Ahmedabad.

Dated : 28th February, 1985.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 1985

कां.आ. 1933.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि स्कीम, 1952 के पैरा 4 के उपपैरा (क) के अनुसरण में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के श्रम विभाग, भोपाल के सचिव को मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए प्रादेशिक समिति का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है और भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 28 जनवरी, 1984 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. कां.आ. 292, तारीख 9 जनवरी, 1984 का निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् —

उक्त अधिसूचना के क्रम संख्यांक 1 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखा जायेगा अर्थात् :—

1. सचिव, मध्य प्रदेश शासन, केन्द्रीय सरकार, श्रम विभाग, भोपाल, द्वारा नियुक्त

[सं. V/-20012/7/78-पीएफ-II]  
ए. के. भट्टाराई, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 1985

S.O. 1933.—In pursuance of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 4 of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 the Central Government hereby appoints, Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Labour Department, Bhopal, as the Chairman of Regional Committee for the State of Madhya Pradesh and makes the following amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation No. S. O. 292 dated the 9th January, 1984 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 28th January, 1984, namely :—

In the said notification for serial number 1 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted namely :—

1. Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Labour Department, Bhopal

Appointed by  
Central Government.

[No. V. 20012/7/78-P. F. II]  
A. K. BHATTARAI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 अप्रैल, 1985

कां.आ. 1934.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स इन्डियन रेयर अर्थ लि. कुईलॉन के प्रबंधन में सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनबन्ध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, मद्रास के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15 अप्रैल, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-43015/1/84-डी 4(बी) डी.डी.]

New Delhi, the 20th April, 1985

S.O. 1934.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Indian Rare Earths Limited, Quilon and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 15th April, 1985.

BEFORE THIRU K. S. GURUMURTHY, B.A., B.L., PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL TAMIL NADU, MADRAS

(Constituted by the Central Government)

Wednesday, the 27th day of March, 1985

Industrial Dispute No. 71 of 1984

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the Management of Indian Rare Earths Limited, Minerals Division, Quilon).

#### BETWEEN

The workmen represented by

The President,  
Janata General Workers' Union,  
I.R.E. Wing, Chavara, Saroja  
Vilas, Kottackakom, Chavara P.O.  
District Quilon.

#### AND

The Indian Rare Earths Limited,  
Minerals Division, Post Box No. 30,  
Beach Road, Quilon, Kerala.

#### REFERENCE :

Order No. L-43015(1)/84-D.IV(B)/D.V., dated 24-8-84, Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation, Government of India.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1985 upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statement and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiruvalargal K. Ramkumar and Adikkalath Sukumaran Nair, Advocates appearing for the workmen and of Thiru K. V. R. Shenoy for Thiruvalargal Menon and Pal, Advocates appearing for the Management and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following :

#### AWARD

The Central Government by its Order No. L-43015(1)/84-D.IV(B)/D.V. Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, dated 24-8-1984, has referred the following dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d), read with Section 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to this Tribunal.

(2) The dispute is as follows :

1. Whether M/s. Indian Rare Earths Limited are required to offer employment—

(a) to the ex-employees of M/s. Travancore Minerals Ltd.

(b) to the ex-employees of M/s. Hopkin and Williams Ltd.

2. What should be the relief if either of the above is answered in the negative ?

3. If both (a) and (b) are answered in the affirmative—what should be the basis for fixing the relative seniority of the employees of the two companies in order to give them preference in re-employment as per section 25H of the Industrial Disputes Act ?

(3) On receipt of notice issued by this Tribunal, parties appeared.

(4) The Petitioner—Union filed the claim statement raising the following grounds to sustain the claim of the workmen : The Travancore Minerals Limited, Chavara was a Public Sector Undertaking jointly owned by the Government of

India and the Government of Kerala. It has three plants, two at Chavara and one at Manavalakurichi in Tamil Nadu. M/s. Hopkin & Williams Ltd., was a Minerals Company in Chavara owned by a private Company. On the 1st of October, 1960 the said Company was closed down and all workers were given closure compensation under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act. Some amounts were due from the Company to the Government of Kerala. The Company was entrusted to a custodian Sri George, a Chief Engineer of the Company. In December, 1962 one of the Branches of Travancore Minerals Limited in Chavara was shut down and the other one also followed suit in February, 1963. The workmen employed in these two Units were also retrenched under Section 25 of the Industrial Disputes Act. In respect of employees of Plant No. 2, there was some dispute regarding the retrenchment compensation and the Management in answer contended that it was not a case of retrenchment but of closure. The District Court, Quilon by its judgement dated 6th February, 1968 declared that it was not a closure but a 'retrenchment'. By that time, the Indian Rare Earths Limited, had acquired interest in the two companies and the Indian Rare Earths Limited was the 4th Respondent in the case before the District Court, and thereby is bound by the decision rendered by the District Court, Quilon. The Indian Rare Earths Limited, purchased the assets of Travancore Minerals Limited, as a going concern in January, 1965 and continued to function the Company with Head Office at Quilon. The work was carried on in the Plant in Manavalakurichi. In May, 1968 one of the Unions which was earlier representing some of the workmen of the former companies appears to have entered into an agreement in collusion with the Indian Rare Earths Management agreeing to allow only those who have not attained the age of 45 years among the 'retrenched workmen' to be re-employed in the Indian Rare Earths Limited. All ex-employees were entitled to re-employment in terms of the judgement of the District Court, Quilon. Based on the aforesaid alleged agreement the ex-employees who were declared as 'retrenched workmen' were continuously denied employment by the management of the Indian Rare Earths Limited. The Management of the Indian Rare Earths Limited started employing totally new employees who have absolutely no right.

(5) The Janatha General Workers Union, took up the matter. The Management however, resisted the claim. The Union filed O.P. No. 3869 of 1980 and the Honble High Court allowed the Writ Application and directed the Government of India to take appropriate steps in the matter of referring the dispute to appropriate forum. All the ex-employees should be given re-employment by the Indian Rare Earths Limited, with effect from 1-1-1971 based on the seniority enjoyed by them before. From 1-1-1971 the Indian Rare Earths Limited started functioning its plants. The workmen who have been denied employment from 1971 onwards should be not only provided with work but also should be compensated. The workmen should be declared to be eligible to all benefits with arrears due to them with effect from 1-1-1971.

(6) The Management filed the counter statement resisting the claim of the Union on the following grounds: The workmen represented by the Janata General Workers' Union were the ex-employees in the industrial establishments at Chavara, Quilon of Messrs. (1) Travancore Minerals Ltd. and (2) Hopkin & Williams Ltd. which were closed down long ago in the 1960's. The services of all those workmen were terminated due to the closure on payment of terminal benefits due to them by the respective managements. They had never been and were never employees or workmen of Indian Rare Earths Ltd. Indian Rare Earths Limited are also not successors or assigns of the closed down establishments of M/s. Travancore Minerals Ltd. or Messrs Hopkin and Williams Ltd. The Indian Rare Earths Ltd. had not taken over the closed down establishments of the said companies as a going concern. The workmen of Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Quilon, or a substantial number of the ex-employees/ex-workmen of the closed down units of Travancore Minerals Ltd., and/or Hopkin & Williams Ltd. have not raised or sponsored the issues referred for adjudication. The reference of the dispute is thus bad in law and without jurisdiction. The Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate the dispute. M/s. Indian Rare Earths Limited, Quilon is a new concern and has no obligation in law to offer employment

to the ex-employees of M/s. Travancore Minerals Ltd., and of M/s. Hopkin and Williams Limited. They are not entitled to any relief. Indian Rare Earths Ltd. is a Company fully owned by the Government of India. The Company has got a unit or undertaking at Chavara for mining and processing beach sands in Quilon District and producing minerals like Ilmenite, Monazite, Zircon, Rutile etc. The mining and processing is governed by the Mines Act, 1952. The Travancore Minerals Ltd. was a public sector Government undertaking of Kerala, Madras and Central Government. M/s. Hopkin and Williams Ltd. was a private sector undertaking. In the early 1960's, the said industry faced a trade crisis and their plant establishments at Chavara, Quilon were closed down permanently. The Travancore Minerals Ltd. had two plants (establishments) at Chavara, TML Plant No. I and TML Plant No. II. The TML Plant No. II was closed down in December, 1962 and the TML Plant No. I was closed down in February 1963. The H&W Plant at Chavara was closed down in September, 1960 itself. The employees/workmen of those plants were given all the terminal benefits due to them under law by their employers. By 1963 all the plant establishments run by the above companies were closed down and the industry of processing beach sands was non-existent. In 1965 the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. purchased certain specified assets and liabilities of the Travancore Minerals Ltd. in liquidation by agreement dated 27th January, 1965 between the Liquidator and Indian Rare Earths Limited. Indian Rare Earths Ltd. did not take over as a going concern the two plants at Chavara belonging to the Travancore Minerals Limited. The workmen employed in the two plants of Travancore Minerals Ltd. at the time of their closure in 1962-63 were not in service on the date of its winding up on 27th January, 1965. The Management had purchased only certain assets belonging to Hopkin and Williams Ltd. by agreement dated 7th June, 1967. In 1968 the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. started erecting a modern and fully mechanised mineral separation plant at Chavara. The trade unions which represented the ex-workmen employed in the plants of M/s. Hopkin and Williams Ltd. and the Travancore Minerals Ltd., which were closed down during 1960-63, represented to and requested the Management of Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Quilon that preference may be given to the ex-workmen of the closed down plants at Chavara of Travancore Minerals Ltd., and M/s. Hopkin and Williams Ltd. Purely on humanitarian grounds and on grounds of generosity the Management agreed that preference will be given to the ex-workers who were local people for recruitment to the unskilled category. It was made clear that it would be feasible only to recruit efficient hands below the age of 45 years subject to physical fitness and interview. All these conditions were agreed to by the Unions. The Management of Indian Rare Earths Ltd. published a notice calling upon the eligible ex-workers of the three closed down plants to register themselves for future employment in the newly erected plant of the Management at Chavara. The ex-workers registered themselves with the Management. The Management prepared a senioritywise list and exhibited the same by publishing it in the Notice Board and calling for objections, if any. The list of 158 ex-workers was finalised. Recruitments then onwards to the post of plant workers were and are being made only from the list after conducting interview. The Janata General Workers' Union which came into existence in 1977 had accepted the list. The new Plant erected at Chavara is a highly sophisticated and mechanised one and rendered redundant several categories of posts in the establishments of the erstwhile companies of Travancore Minerals Ltd. and Hopkin and Williams Ltd. The Management required mostly technical and qualified persons.

(7) The ex-employees of the erstwhile companies concerned in the dispute had filed claim petitions under section 33(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Management disputed its liability for the claim made against it and all the petitions were dismissed. The Management is not aware that Hopkin and Williams Ltd. was entrusted to a custodian Sri George, a Chief Engineer of the Company. Closure Compensation was paid by them under Section 25FFF of the Industrial Disputes Act. The averment that the District Court, Quilon declared that it was not closure but retrenchment is hereby denied. India Rare Earths Limited is a new Company and has nothing to do with the Travancore Minerals Ltd. or Hopkin & Williams Ltd. The Management was impleaded as an

additional party in that case. No relief was granted against the Management. The Liquidator of that Company satisfied the claims for closure compensation for the entire period of service. The ex-employees of Hopkin & Williams Ltd. never disputed the amount of closure compensation paid to them. The services of the ex-employees were validly terminated by the Travancore Minerals Ltd., and Hopkin & Williams Ltd., on payment of terminal benefits. Only certain assets of these establishments, such as land, machinery etc. were purchased by the Management in 1963. The allegation that the list was prepared in collusion with hence of the Unions representing the ex-workmen of the erstwhile companies (Travancore Minerals Ltd. and Hopkin & Williams Ltd.) is entirely uncharitable and is hereby denied. The age of 45 fixed for inclusion in the list was realistic. The Management has not violated any provision of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Hon'ble High Court never directed the Government to refer the dispute nor never stated that it was a fit case for reference. The ex-employees are not entitled to seek re-employment with the Management at any point of time much less from 1-1-1971. The Union (Janata General Workers' Union) that came into existence seven long years after the list was published, is harassing the Management with patently unreasonable, unfair and vague demands. At no time has the union submitted any list of the ex-employees of the three erstwhile closed down units showing their service particulars, seniority, age etc. Since 1968 on grounds of generosity and as a gesture of goodwill, the Management has engaged about 128 registered ex-employees of Travancore Minerals Ltd. and Hopkin & Williams Ltd. The Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass an award, rejecting all the demands of the Union. They are not entitled to any relief.

8. M.W. 1 and W.W.1 were examined. Exs. M-1 to M-15 and W-1 to W-7 were marked. I heard the learned counsel for the Petitioner-Union and the learned counsel for the Respondent-Management.

9. It is not in dispute and the claim statement filed by the Union expressly states that the workmen whose cause is purchased the entire assets of these two Companies viz., M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and M/s. Hopkin and Williams Limited. Therefore they were not employed of the present Respondent-Management. The basis of claim of the union for re-employment is that the Respondent-Management had purchased the entire assets of these two Companies viz., M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and M/s. Hopkin and Williams Limited and they are Successors in Interest. The employees of those Companies were only retrenched and there was no closure and therefore they are entitled to have re-employment. After a very careful consideration of the documentary evidence and oral evidence in this case I am very much loath to accept these contentions of the learned counsel appearing for the Union.

10. The document under which the present Respondent-Management has purchased the assets of Travancore Minerals Limited is Ex. M-1. Under Ex. M-1, the present Respondent has purchased the assets of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited described in the I Schedule to Ex. M-1 and the value of those assets had been fixed as the audited book value on the date of the winding up of the Company. The present Respondent-Purchaser has also taken over the liabilities described in the II Schedule to Ex. M-1. Therefore this document suggests, that M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited has gone into liquidation and the liquidator was in-charge of the entire administration and it is the liquidator who has entered into the agreement Ex. M-1 for selling the assets and handing over the liabilities to the present Respondent-Management. There is nothing to read into this Ex. M-1 that M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited had been purchased as a going concern. In Ex. M-1 it is mentioned that this present Respondent-Company has purchased that land, buildings, machinery, furniture, stock-in-trade & stores etc. of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited. The present 1st Respondent has agreed to take into its service the permanent workmen and the officers employed by M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited as on the date of its winding up. It has also undertaken to pay retrenchment compensation to permanent workmen as if they had continuous service and their services had not been interrupted by the transfer. The liquidator and the workmen have made a joint statement Ex. M-12 before the Labour Court in the Claim Petition Nos 10 to 34, 36 to 62 and

64 to 188/1964. Under this joint statement the liquidator had agreed to pay to the Petitioner additional amounts over and above what has been already paid to them on the closure of the Plant No. 2 of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and the Applicants have agreed to receive their payments in full and final settlement of their claim against M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited. Pursuant to this joint statement the liquidator has deposited the amount into the Labour Court which is evidenced by Ex. M-11. These documents will give a clear cut impression that from the date of winding up, M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited atleast so far as Plant No. 2 is concerned was not a live concern or a going concern. It expressly mentioned in the joint petition that some compensation was paid to the workmen on the closure of this Plant No. 2 of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited Ex. W-13, a report submitted by the liquidator to the Labour Court confirms that all the activities of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited came to a close and steps were taken for distribution of balance of assets after discharging the liabilities. The liquidator has made it clear that after the distribution of assets there was no asset at all in his hands. Ex. M-14 dated 27-12-1962 is a notice by M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited, in which the Company has informed the workmen that for want of orders for lime produced by the Company, the Company is forced to close down Plant No. 2. The notice makes it clear that there were no prospects of the Company getting orders in the foreseeable future. Therefore due to unavoidable circumstances beyond the control of the Company, the Company was compelled to close down the Plant No. 2 with effect from the mid night of 31-12-1962. Therefore the notice regarding a complete closure of the business and not a closure of the premises due to circumstances beyond the control of the Management has been given even in 1962 by M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited. They also made it clear that the services of all employees in Plant No. 2 will be terminated from 31-12-1962 and they will be paid a monthly salary and also compensation under Section 25 FFF of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Ex. M-15 is a notice by M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited dated 25-2-1963 with reference to Plant No. 1 it is clear from the records and evidence that M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited had two plants. As per Ex. M-15 M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited had made it clear to the workman that due to circumstances beyond their control they are forced to close down Plant No. 1 also with effect from 28-2-1963. They have purposed to terminate the services of all the employees in Plant No. 1 and they offered to pay one month salary and also compensation as per 25FFF of the Industrial Disputes Act. In the face of these two notices issued by M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited whose genuineness had not been challenged by the Union, it is futile to contend that the plants of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited were not closed and the plants were sold to the present Respondent-Company as a going concern.

11. The learned counsel appearing for the Union had considerable emphasis on the judgement of the District Court Ex. W-3 dated 6-2-1968. On a perusal of Ex. W-3 judgement in appeal under the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act it is clear that it is with reference to the dispute raised in the year 1963 by the labour. The learned District Judge in his judgement Ex. W-3 observed that it was only a case of retrenchment and not closure. The learned judge has given the reasoning that only the plant at the place called Chavara had been closed by M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited but the Management of Manavalakurichi was functioning at that time. As has been already mentioned, the closure notices by M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited so far as Plant No. 2 is concerned, is dated 27-12-1962 and so far as Plant No. 1 is concerned it is dated 25-2-1963. It is very difficult to sustain the plea of the Union on the basis of Ex. W-3 that the plants of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited continued to function even after the notice Exs. M-14 and M-15.

12. That apart, the present Respondent-Company was impleaded as a party to Ex. W-3 case at a later stage. The Respondent-Company has made it clear that by the order of the District Judge under Ex. W-3 directing the payment of retrenchment compensation, the Respondent-Company was not affected. It was only the transferor Company which was made to pay and paid. M.W.1 has made it clear that the present Respondent-Company purchased the assets of M/s.

Travancore Minerals Limited from the liquidator in the year 1965. There is no evidence that between 1963 when the closure notice Ex. M-15 was issued and the date of sale of the assets of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited in the year 1965 to the present Respondent, the industry of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited continued to function. M.W.1 has deposed that the Respondent-Company never took over the Companies of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and Hopkin and Williams as going concerns. He has asserted that the present Respondent-Company is not a successor of the Travancore Minerals Limited and Hopkin and Williams Limited. He would assert that the Plant of Hopkin and Williams remained closed from the year 1960. There is no evidence contra. This evidence of M.W.1 has not been unsettled by anything elicited in the course of cross-examination.

13. W.W. 1, the President of the Union who espoused the cause of the workmen in this dispute admitted that M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited had two units and that Company gave Ex. W-2 notice of closure. Both the plants of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited were completely closed. In the face of this admission of W.W.1 in his cross-examination it is impossible to conceive that there is any case at all for the Union to force the Respondent-Management to re-employ its members-workmen. He has completely damaged the case of the Union by admitting in the course of cross-examination that the Management offered closure compensation as per Ex. M-14 and M-15. According to W.W.1 after the closure of the Companies M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and Hopkin and Williams Limited, their factories were dismantled and they were sole as scrap. The employees of Hopkin and Williams Limited did not claim compensation at all. Some of the employees of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited got certificates from their employer and joined other Companies and ultimately retired. It is preposterous and futile for the President of the Union in the face of his own admissions referred above to pursue the plea that the members of the Union (workmen) could compel the Respondent-Company to re-employ them as of right. The following facts emerge from the evidence: The previous Companies M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and Hopkin and Williams Limited became defunct by reason of the closure in the year 1963 and 1960 respectively. What the present Respondent-Company purchased on the admission of W.W.1 was only scrap after the factories were dismantled. The workmen were paid closure compensation. Some of the employees left those Companies and joined other Companies. After gap of nearly 2 years and 5 years respectively the assets of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and Hopkin and Williams Limited were purchased by the present Respondent-Company.

14. The Supreme Court in the case reported in 1962—II—L.J. Page 621 (Anakapalla Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society vs its workmen and others) has observed that the question as to whether a purchaser of an industrial concern can be held to be a successor-in-interest of the vendor will have to be decided on a consideration of several relevant facts. The guidelines provided by the Supreme Court make it abundantly clear that to treat the purchaser as a successor-in-interest of the vendor, the purchases must relate to the very business and the whole business as a going concern. The business should have been carried on without any substantial break in time. If the goodwill of the Vendor Company has also been purchased by the transferee it will have a significance. If these guidelines are applied to the facts of this case one should easily conclude that the 1st Respondent-Company under no stretch of imagination can be called a successor-in-interest of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and Hopkin and Williams Limited. It is needless to repeat that there is no continuity of business; that there is no purchase of the entire business; that there is no purchase of goodwill and there had been a long break between the closure of those Companies and the purchase of their assets by the present Respondent-Company. The fact is the factories were dismantled and what was sold was only scrap. Therefore there is absolutely no merit in the claim of the Union that its members, the ex-employees of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and Hopkin and Williams Limited can seek re-employment from the Respondent-Company as of right.

15. In fact the Kerala High Court in the case reported in 1977 K. L. T. Page 96 (Binny Ltd. Cochin vs. Thomas Paul

and others) has observed that Section 25FF of the Industrial Disputes Act recognises the right of the employer to transfer the undertaking. On such transfer the employer-employee relationship existing between the transferor-employer and an employee of the undertaking comes to an end. The transferee may or may not re-employ him. The transferee cannot be compelled to re-employ him. The only right that the employee has, is against the transferor and that right is for compensation in accordance with Section 25F of the Act as if the employee had been retrenched. It is pertinent to point out in this context that the learned judge who rendered the judgement Ex. W-3 has indicated that the employees should be paid compensation treating the interruption in their services as retrenchment, on the ground that one plant of the Company was still functioning. It is very important to note that in Ex. W-3 the learned judge has not indicated that the present Company which was subsequently added as a party to those proceedings was successor-in-interest of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and they were under any statutory obligation to re-employ those employees. It is clear from the records and the oral evidence that the present Respondent-Company on the representations made by the ex-employees of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and Hopkin and Williams Limited on compassionate grounds had asked those employees to get themselves registered and then the present Respondent-Company prepared a list Ex. M-3. In fact Ex. M-6 is a letter addressed by the present Respondent-Company to the Petitioner-Union on 6-2-1978 and that letter indicates that ex-employees of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and Hopkin and Williams Limited have registered their names with the Respondent Company and as and when vacancies occur, recruitment would be made only from that list. W.W.1 admitted that Ex. M-3 list is referred to in Ex. M-6 and some of the employees mentioned in Ex. W-4 find place in the list Ex. M-3. The Respondent Company has addressed a letter Ex. W-6 dated 24-3-1971 to a particular individual workman to appear before the Company with certificate of age. In Ex. W-4 dated 17-3-1978 the Union has made demands on the Respondent-Company that the workers mentioned in that Ex. W-4 were registered on 21-4-1971 and they were called for interview and Trade Test on 4-1975 but the appointment were not made. Therefore the fact that the Respondent-Company yielded to the persuasion of the ex-employees of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and Hopkin and Williams Limited and prepared a list of persons eligible for recruitment becomes very clear. M.W.1 has made it clear that from the list Ex. M-3, number of persons have been appointed and only about 55 persons are yet to be absorbed. This preparation of the list of persons from ex-employees of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and Hopkin and Williams Limited and recruitment of those persons cannot be referred to any statutory right of ex-employees to seek re-employment in the Respondent-Company. It is upto the Management to extend its sympathetic attitude towards ex-employees of M/s. Travancore Minerals Limited and Hopkin and Williams Limited and it is upto the Union to persuade the Respondent-Company to consider the case of the workmen (ex-employees) sympathetically and give them recruitment. There being no statutory right in favour of the workers represented by the Union for re-employment in this Respondent-Company the Tribunal cannot grant any relief to the Petitioner-Union.

16. On that view, an award is passed rejecting the claim of the Union. But there will be no order as to costs.

Dated, this 27th day of March, 1985.

K. S. GURUMURTHY, Presiding Officer

#### WITNESSES EXAMINED

For workmen - W.W. 1—Thiru K. Dhamodaran Pillai.  
For Management - M.W. 1—N. Rajagopalan Nair

#### EXHIBITS MARKED

W-1/28-8-2—Notice of closure issued by the Management.

W-2/30-9-60—Notice in Malayalam of closure

W-3/6-2-68—Order in P.W.A. No. 4/63 of the Labour Court, Quilon.



W-4/17-3-78—Union's letter with demands submitted to the Management.

W-5/24-2-79—Record note of Proceedings on 6-2-79 in the Industrial Dispute between the Union and the Management regarding the appointment of retrenched workers received under ALC(C).

W-6/24-3-71—Management's Memo to Sri G. Kuttan Pillai, Junior Fitter

W-7—List of ex-employees of Travancore Minerals Ltd., Plant Workers Rawsand.

#### For Management

M-1/27-1-65—Agreement between the liquidator Travancore Minerals Ltd., and Indian Rare Barths Ltd., Bombay. (true copy).

M-2/18-1-72—Memo of settlement between the workers and the Management

M-3—Finalised seniority list of 158 workers finalised in 1972 for recruitment.

M-4/18-4-72—True copy of the letter from the Kerala Mines Employees' Association, Chavara to the Plant Supervisor of the Management

M-5/8-5-82—True copy of notice calling for the workmen to contact the Works Manager, Chavara Plant.

M-6/6-2-78—Letter from the Management to the Union.

M-7—List of ex-employees of Travancore Minerals Management.

M-8/24-7-82—Memo of settlement between the workmen and the Management.

M-9/16-7-78—Memo of settlement between the workmen and the Management.

M-10/1-3-84—True copy of letter from the Deputy Director, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation regarding verification of membership of Union.

M-11/22-6-72—True copy of letter from the Liquidator to the Labour Court, Quilon.

M-12/6-6-72—True copy of joint statement submitted by the Authorised Representative and the Advocate of the Management before the Labour Court, Quilon in claim petitions 10 to 4/64.

M-13/11-11-75—True copy of letter from the Liquidator to the Labour Court, Quilon.

M-14/27-12-62—Copy of closure notice from the Chief Administrative Officer of the Management

M-15/27-12-63—Copy of close down notice issued by the Chief Administrative Officer of the Management.

K. S. GURUMURTHY, Industrial Tribunal  
[No. L-43015(1)/84-D.IV(B)/DV]

नई दिल्ली 24 अप्रैल 1985

का. अ. 1945.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स सिंगरानी कोलियरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड कोथागूदम, खम्मम जिला के प्रबंधन में सम्बद्ध नियोक्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अन्वंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-4-85 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल०-21011 (20)—डी 4 बी]

आर. के. गुप्ता डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1985

S.O. 1935.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dis-

pute between the employers in relation to the management of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Kothagudem, Khammam Distt. (A. P.) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 12th April, 1985.

#### BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDERABAD

#### PRESENT

Industrial Disputes No. 18 of 1982

#### BETWEEN

The Workmen of Singareni Collieries,  
Company Limited, Kothagudem Collieries,  
Khammam District.

#### AND

The Management of Singareni Collieries,  
Company Limited, Kothagudem Collieries,  
Khammam District.

#### APPEARANCES :

Sri D. S. R. Varma, Advocate—for the Workmen

Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy, Advocate—for the Management.

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-21011(20)/81-D. IV(B) dated 13-4-1982 referred the following dispute under Sections 7A and 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the Workmen and the Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem, Khammam District to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the demand of the Union for recruitment of the dependants and other near relative of the employees to the clerical posts carrying a scale of pay, the minimum of which is above Rs. 800 without the medium of employment exchange, as before is justified. If so, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled?"

This reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 18 of 1982 and notices were issued to both the parties.

2 After issuing notice to file claims statement of the workmen, the workmen called absent on the dates fixed for adjournments till 24-11-1982. On 24-11-1982 the workmen filed their claims statement and Sri D. S. R. Varma filed their claims statement and Sri D. S. R. Varma filed his vakalat. After several adjournments till 7-10-1983 Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy and Miss G. Sudha filed their vakalat and workmen called absent. Time was extended to file counter of the Management. On 13-9-1983 the Management filed counter and time was given for enquiry to 7-10-1983. From 7-10-1983 till 2-4-1985 after giving several adjournments the workmen called absent. Notice dt 8-11-1984 was issued to the General Secretary, Singareni Collieries Workers Union Kothagudem and to Sri D. S. R. Varma, Advocate for the Workmen and was posted to 11-12-1984. On 11-12-1984 Sri M. Komariah, General Secretary, S. C. Workers Union present in person and request for adjournment. Another adjournment was given till 23-1-1985. Subsequently adjournments were given from time to time but workmen were called absent. In spite of giving several adjournments the workmen did not turn up to contest their case. Since this is the very old case and after giving several opportunity the workmen did not show keen interest to contest the case before this Tribunal best known to themselves. Hence the reference is terminated after giving fair and full opportunity to the workmen and the relief prayed for in the reference is rejected as on evidence is adduced to hold the same in their favour.

Award passed.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal this the 2nd day of April, 1985

Sd/- Illegible  
J VENUGOPALA RAO, Industrial Tribunal  
[No. I-21011(20)/81-D.IV(B)]  
R. K. GUPTA, Desk Officer  
Appendix of Evidence  
NIL

नई दिल्ली, 22 अप्रैल 1985

का.आ. 1936.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, डिविजनल इंजीनियर, टेलीग्राफ, बीकानेर के प्रबंधन में सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जयपुर के पचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17 अप्रैल, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1985

S.O. 1936.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Divisional Engineer, Telegraph, Bikaner and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 17th April, 1985.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, RAJASTHAN,  
JAIPUR

Case No. C.I.T. 51/84

REFERENCE :

Under Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi Order No. L-40012(4)/83-D. II(B) dated 7-6-84.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute.

BETWEEN

Shri Roopchand, S/o Shri Gangaram, through Shri Bharat Singh Sengar, Advocate, Near Daga School, Bikaner.

AND

Divisional Engineer Telegraph, Bikaner.

Sub Divisional Engineer, Telegraph, Bikaner Board Office, Bikaner.

PRESENT :

Smt. Mohini Kapur, R.H.J.S.

For the Applicant.—Shri Bharat Singh, Advocate.

For the Opposite Party.—None.

Date of Award : 5-2-85

AWARD

The Central Government has referred the following dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

"Whether the action of P&T management in relation to their Divisional Engineer, Telegraph, Bikaner, is justified in terminating the services of Shri Roopchand Choudhary, Casual workman with effect from 30-4-82? If not, to what relief is Shri Roopchand Choudhary entitled?"

2. The workman in pursuance of notice appeared before me and submitted his claim while the opposite party i.e. Divisional Engineer, Telegraph, Bikaner has not put in appearance in spite of notices and proceedings against him are ex parte.

3. According to the statement of claim the workman Shri Roop Chandra, was employed under the Divisional Engineer Telegraph, Bikaner in the Hanumangarh Sub Division in March, 1973 at the rate of Rs. 9.50 per day. He continued to work as a casual labour and on 21-1-80, he was posted as a daily wage worker against the post of chowkidar, which is a class fourth post. He continued on this post in the office of Sub Divisional Officer, Telephones, Bikaner. On 24-4-82, he was selected for regular service by order of the

Divisional Engineer Telephones, Bikaner dated 13-4-82. However his services were orally terminated on 30-4-82 without assigning any reason, or giving him any notice, or pay in lieu of notice, or any other compensation. He had worked for a number of years and for more than 240 days in each year and was entitled to protection under section 25 F and 25 G of the Industrial Disputes Act. As the provisions of the law has not been complied with and there are posts with the opposite party on which persons junior to the workman Shri Roop Chandra are working, he has claimed reinstatement with full back wages.

4. The version of the opposite party is not before me and I have to decide the case on the affidavit of Shri Roop Chandra and documents produced by him. The failure report in conciliation proceedings gives the version of the management which is that the workman left the service in April, 1981 and after that he worked with the S.D.O. (T), Bikaner for about six days in May and June and thereafter left the service. The workman has produced Ex. 2, which is a letter dated 13-4-82, by which the Divisional Engineer Telephone, Bikaner informed the workman that he had been selected for appointment to the cadre of regular mazdoor, Ex. 3, is a letter by which he was appointed as a chowkidar on daily wages w.e.f. 8-1-80. Ex. 4, shows that the workman Shri Roop Chandra was working with S.D.O. (T), Bikaner till 15-7-81 and thereafter was chowkidar with Divisional Engineer Telephone, Bikaner. Copies from the muster roll have been produced to show that he worked from 1973 to 1981. It is evident that he had been working as a mazdoor for a considerable length of time. He had been in continued service for more than one year. It cannot be believed that after being selected for regular appointment he himself left the job. The removal of such workman attracts the provisions of Section 25 F of the Industrial Disputes Act. The termination of service amounts to retrenchment as it does not fall within the exceptions to Section 2(oo) of the Act. The workman has stated on oath that his services were terminated and there is no evidence to contradict him so as to disbelieve him. His service have been terminated which amounts to retrenchment made without following the provisions of Section 25 F and 25 G of the Industrial Disputes Act and is therefore invalid. The workman is entitled to be reinstated in service with full back wages.

5. An award is passed that the termination of the service of Shri Roop Chandra by the Divisional Engineer Telephone, Bikaner is illegal and not justified. He is entitled to be reinstated in service with full back wages.

6. The award is sent to the Central Govt. for publication.

SMT. MOHINI KAPUR, Judge,  
Central Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur

[No. L-40012(4)/83-D II (B)]

नई दिल्ली, 23 अप्रैल, 1985

का.आ. 1937.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आरक्ष्योन्मज्जिक सर्वे आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन में सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11 अप्रैल, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन० 42012 (5)/83 डी 2 व]

New Delhi the 23rd April, 1985

S.O. 1937.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Archaeological Survey of India, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 11th April, 1985.



BEFORE SHRI O. P. SINGLA, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NEW  
DELHI

I.D.No. 49/84.

In the matter in dispute between :

Shri Brij Pal Singh, C/o Shri Atar Singh, C/o Shri  
Karan Singh, 600/13 Krishna Gali No. 1, Adrush  
Mohalla, Purvi May Pur, Delhi.

Versus

The Director General Archaeological Survey of India,  
Janpath, New Delhi.

#### APPEARANCES :

Shri A. S. Tokas for the Management.  
None for the workman.

#### AWARD

Central Government, Ministry of Labour on 13-6-84 vide  
Order No. 1-42012(54)/83-D.II(B) made reference of the  
following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the Management of Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi in terminating the services of Shri Brij Pal Singh, Guard from 31-12-82 is fair, just and legal? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. Notice was issued to Brij Pal Singh. He appeared in person and sought dates for filing claim statement but did not file any on 19/2/85, and 16-3-85 and thereafter he has been absent on 23-3-85 and today. It appears that the workman is not interested in dealing with the reference and, therefore, a 'No Disputes Award' is made after proceedings the workman ex parte.

Further it is ordered that the requisite number of copies of this Award may be forwarded to the Central Government for necessary action at their end.

April 6, 1985

O. P. SINGLA, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-42012(54)/83-D. II(B)]

का. आ. 1938—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम,  
1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में,  
केन्द्रीय सरकार वैस्टर्न रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, कोटा के प्रबंध-  
तंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच  
अनुबंध में निर्विष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधि-  
करण, जयपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय  
सरकार को 16 अप्रैल, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 1938.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial  
Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government  
hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal Jaipur  
as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between  
the employers in relation to the Western Railway  
Administration, Kota and their workmen, which was received  
by the Central Government on the 16th April, 1985.

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, जयपुर

केस नं. सी. आई. टी. 25/84

केन्द्र सरकार श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. एल.

41011/(17) 183-डी II (बी) दिनांक 0-12-83

पश्चिमी रेलवे कर्मचारी परिषद कोटा

बनाम

वैस्टर्न रेलवे कोटा एवं बम्बई

उपस्थिति :

संघ की ओर से :

88 GI 85-15

कोई हाजिर नहीं

नियोजन की ओर से :

दिनांक अर्वाइ :

श्री महेन्द्र कुमार

20-11-84

अर्वाइ

केन्द्र सरकार निम्न लिखित विवाद इस न्यायाधिकरण  
को वास्ते निपटारा अपनी अधिसूचना सं. एल. 41011/  
(17) 183-डी II (बी) दिनांक के  
द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 की धारा 10  
(1) के अन्तर्गत भेजा है।

"Whether the action of the Western Railway Admini-  
stration in relation to their Traffic Workshop, Kota  
in upgrading the junior most person Shri Moti R.  
Tinman ignoring the senior most Shri Shree Prasad,  
Blacksmith and Shri Nand Kishore, Fitter and not  
confirming Shri Prabhulal, Painter and Shri Hari  
Prasad Polisher is justified? If not, to what relief  
the concerned workmen are entitled?"

विपक्षी की ओर से श्री महेन्द्र कुमार उपस्थित

यूनियन की ओर से कोई हाजिर नहीं है। बावजूद सूचना के  
कोई उपस्थित नहीं हुआ और कोई क्लेम भी प्रस्तुत नहीं  
हुआ इससे यह प्रगट होता है कि यूनियन को इस विवाद  
में कोई रुचि नहीं है। अतः इस रेफरेंस में 'नो डिस्पुट अर्वाइ' जारी किया जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा जाये।

श्रीमती मोहनी कपूर, न्यायाधीश,

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, जयपुर

का. आ. 1939—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम,  
1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में,  
केन्द्रीय सरकार वैस्टर्न रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, कोटा के प्रबंध-  
तंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच  
अनुबंध में निर्विष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण,  
जयपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार  
को 16 अप्रैल, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 1939.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial  
Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government  
hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur  
as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between  
employers in relation to the management of Western Rail-  
way Administration in, Kota and their workmen, which was  
received by the Central Government on the 16th April,  
1985.

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, जयपुर

केस नं. सी. आई. टी. 22/84

केन्द्र सरकार श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. एल.

41011/(5)183 डी 2 (बी) दिनांक

पश्चिमी रेलवे कर्मचारी परिषद कोटा

अथवा

वैस्टर्न रेलवे कोटा एवं बम्बई

उपस्थित :

संघ की ओर से : कोई नहीं है

नियोजक की ओर से : श्री महेन्द्र कुमार

दिनांक अर्वाइ : 24-11-84

**अवार्ड**

केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित विवाद इस न्यायाधिकरण को वास्तु निपटारा अपनी अधिसूचना सं. एल. 41011/(5) 183 डी 2 (बी) दिनांक के द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम की धारा 10(1) के अंतर्गत भेजा है :

"Whether the action of the Divisional Railway Manager, Western Railway, Kota in not stepping up the pay of Shri Jaswant Singh, TTE Kota and made it equivalent to that of his juniors S/Shri K. N. Acharya, P.P. Panday and Subhash Mehra TTEs is justified. If not, to what relief the workmen is entitled?"

"Whether the action of Divisional Railway Manager, Kota for not stepping up the pay of Shri S.K. Mehra TTE Kota equivalent to his juniors and not paying the arrears thereof justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

विणक्षी की ओर से श्री महेन्द्र कुमार उपस्थित यूनियन की ओर से कोई हाजिर नहीं है। बाढ़जुद सूचना के कोई उपस्थित नहीं आया और कोई क्लेम भी प्रस्तुत नहीं हुआ इससे यह प्रगत होता है कि यूनियन का इस विवाद में कोई रुचि नहीं है अतः इस रेफरेंस में नो डिस्पूट अवार्ड जारी किया जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा जाए।

श्रीमती मोहनी कपूर, न्यायाधीश,  
केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, जयपुर  
[No. L-41011(5)/83-D. II(B)]

का.अ. 1940—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन एयरलाइंस, नई दिल्ली के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17 अप्रैल, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 1940.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial disputes between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Airlines New Delhi and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 17th April, 1985.

BEFORE SHRI O. P. SINGLA, PRESIDING OFFICE,  
GENERAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, New  
DELHI

I. D. No. 126/80

In the matter of disputes between

Shri P. S. Khetrapal, Pilot/Captain r/o R-12A, Hauz  
Khas, New Delhi.

Versus

The Managing Director, Indian Airlines, 113, Gurd-  
wara Rakabganj Road, New Delhi-110001.

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Bhasin and Asok Bhasin for the Manage-  
ment.

None for the workmen.

**AWARD**

Central Government, Ministry of Labour on 17-11-80 vide Order No. L-11012(3)/80-D. II(B) made reference of the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of Indian Airlines Corporation, New Delhi, in not providing suitable ground job in the Corporation to Shri P. S. Khetrapal, Ex-Captain/Pilot in the Corporation, with effect from 6-11-78 and paying him annuity without taking his option on becoming medi-

cally unfit for flying duties is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. Shri P. S. Khetrapal served as a Pilot with Indian Airlines for a number of years and rose to the status of a Captain there. On 12-1-73 he took off on a flight from Nagpur to Delhi. He diverted the flight to Agra. His case is that he had confirmed it with the weather information fed by Delhi Air Traffic Control Authority but when he landed there the weather position is said to have not been the same as conveyed to him. There was said to have been some quarrel with the Air Force Staff posted at Agra.

3. His complaints is that he was declared medically permanently unfit as suffering from Giddiness on account of departmental officers being inimical to him and he was relieved from his flying duties w.e.f. 1-12-1975. His point is that the Corporation did not give him ground job as per service rules and practice prevailing with the Corporation but merely offered him annuity which was accepted by him under protest upto October, 79 when even the voluntary annuity was stopped by the Management. He stated that the action of the Management is not providing him ground job was totally unjustified. He claimed Rs. 5,07,376/- as under :—

**ENTITLEMENT AND CLAIM**

1. 2-9-1974 to 31-3-1975	72,000.00
2. 1-4-1975 to 31-3-1976	1,34,188.00
3. 1-4-1976 to 31-3-1977	1,34,188.00
4. 1-4-1977 to 28-8-1978	87,000.00
5. Medical and other expenses incurred in India and abroad.	60,000.00
6. Superannuation and Retiring benefits	20,000.00
1974-1978	5,07,376.00 Appr.

and he also claimed, that the Management should give him a suitable ground job and also pay him annuity by way of interim relief.

4. The Management of Indian Airlines contested the claims and asserted that the reference was not maintainable and the subject matter of the reference did not amount to an "Industrial Dispute" within the meaning of section 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the dispute has not been espoused by Union of workmen.

5. It was not a case of termination of employment. There was said to be well-defined service conditions for employment.

6. On facts it was pleaded that employee concerned was involved in an accident at Agra and after holding domestic enquiry in respect of his mis-conduct in terms of Standing Orders, applicable to him he was given serious warning in August, 1974 for his lapse in navigation. When he filed an appeal and was given personal hearing the Appellate Authority did not interfere with the orders already passed.

7. An Air Craft can only be operated by persons who are licensed in the manner prescribed by the Competent Authority and a Pilot can fly the aircraft so long as he holds a valid current licence issued by DGCA and such licence is current only when the Pilot is medically fit. The claimant was declared permanently medically unfit w.e.f. 1-12-75 upon his medical assessment by the Medical Board, New Delhi, bona fide and was so informed and could not be given Pilot duty. The employee concerned as per service conditions applied for benefits under Annuity Scheme in June, 1976. His licence was renewed on 30-11-77 and 13-2-78 on conditions of review. He was declared unfit in the Medical Examination held on 10-8-78. He sought review of the decisions by the D.G.C.A. where it was held that his hearing acuity was below standard. In the Special Medical Examination held on 8-5-79 he was assessed permanently unfit for flying because of sub-standard hearing.

8. In the circumstances aforesaid he could not be given flying duties. As regards the dispute regarding alternative ground job or payment of annuity, it was said to be a dispute not covered by section 2-A of the I.D. Act, 47. It was never espoused by any Union. The employee demanded from the Management restoration of flying duties alone. The ground job was demanded as interim relief. The order of reference was said to be invalid for that reason as well.

9. It is stated that the employee concerned approached the Management and requested that annuity be paid to him

and he entered into an agreement with the Corporation on 11-3-82 for payment of annuity in terms of clause 8 of Rehabilitation agreement for payment of annuity to Pilots declared medically unfit and for that reason the reference had become redundant.

10. The matter has been tried. The workman sent an application for amendment of the reference in exercise of powers of this Tribunal by referring to Order 6 Rule 17 and Section 151 OPC stating that he had been paid annuity because it was due to the workman after the workman ceased to be an employee of the Management, but he was not entitled to job of Pilot or Ground Job which was not given to him.

11. The application was rejected because amendment of the reference is not a power vested in this Tribunal and the person presenting it did not have any power of attorney from Kheirapal and the workman was declared ex parte.

12. In view of the fact that the workman has opted for annuity during reference pendency on 11-3-82 and annuity has been paid to him and he has also got the Provident Fund and Gratuity amounts drawn from the Indian Airlines, the reference has become redundant. Even otherwise the reference is not covered by Section 2-A of the I.D. Act, 47 because it does not relate to termination of service and rather refers to not providing him suitable ground job and giving annuity without taking option.

13. In any case the workman has taken his annuity by himself opting for the same the reference has become redundant and the workman is not entitled to any relief.

The Award is made accordingly.

Further it is ordered that the requisite number of copies of this Award may be forwarded to the Central Government for necessary action at their end

APRIL 10, 1985.

O. P. SINGLA, Presiding Officer

[No. J-11012(3)/80-D.II(B)]

HARI SINGH, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 अप्रैल, 1985

का०आ० 1941.—बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण निधि नियम, 1978 के नियम 3 के उपनियम (2) के साथ पठित बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 62) की धारा 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए सलाहकार समिति का पुनर्गठन करती है जिसके निम्नलिखित सदस्य होंगे, अर्थात् :—

- |                                                                                                                 |                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. श्रम मंत्री,<br>महाराष्ट्र                                                                                   | अध्यक्ष                  |
| 2. कल्याण आयुक्त,<br>142, रामदास पेठ,<br>नागपुर                                                                 | उपाध्यक्ष<br>(पदेन)      |
| 3. श्री केवलचन्द जैन,<br>सदस्य विधान परिषद्<br>गोन्डिया, जिला भन्डारा                                           | सदस्य                    |
| 4. श्रमायुक्त,<br>बम्बई                                                                                         | सदस्य (पदेन)             |
| 5. श्री के०बी० शारदा,<br>प्रबन्ध निवेशक,<br>सिन्नर बीड़ी उद्योग लिमिटेड,<br>सिन्नर, जिला नासिक,<br>महाराष्ट्र । | नियोजकों के<br>प्रतिनिधि |

- |                                                                                                                                            |                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6. श्री नेमीकुमार केशरीमल पोरवाल<br>प्रेसीडेंट, वेस्टर्न महाराष्ट्र बीड़ी<br>मैन्युफैक्चरिंग एसोसिएशन, काम्पटी,<br>जिला नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र | नियोजकों के<br>प्रतिनिधि    |
| 7. श्री एस०एम० रामटेके,<br>जनरल सेक्रेटरी,<br>महाराष्ट्र राज्य बीड़ी<br>मजदूर संघ, काम्पटी,<br>जिला नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र                     | कर्मचारियों के<br>प्रतिनिधि |
| 8. श्री राम मल्लाय्या आदिगोपाल,<br>प्रेसीडेंट, अहमदनगर सिटी इंदिरा<br>प्रणित बीड़ी कामगार संघ, 4237,<br>पपाया गली, अहमदनगर, महाराष्ट्र     |                             |
| 9. श्रीमती रेणूकाबाई वदध्या,<br>प्रेसीडेंट, राष्ट्रीय बीड़ी मजदूर संघ,<br>408, सरकार पेठ, शोलापुर, महाराष्ट्र                              | महिला<br>प्रतिनिधि          |
| 10. कल्याण आयुक्त नागपुर                                                                                                                   | सचिव                        |

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त नियमों के नियम 16 के अधीन उक्त सलाहकार समिति का मुख्यालय नागपुर नियुक्त करती है ।

[यू०-19012/13/84-कल्याण-2]

रवि दत्त मिश्र, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd April, 1985

S.O. 1941—In exercise of the powers conveyed by section 5 of the Beedi workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976 (62 of 1976) read with sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Rules, 1978, the Central Government hereby re-constitutes an Advisory Committee for the State of Maharashtra consisting of the following members, namely :—

- |                                                                                                                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Minister for Labour,<br>Maharashtra State.                                                                                        | Chairman                      |
| 2. Welfare Commissioner, 142, Ramdas<br>Peth, Budkas Bunglow, Nagpur.                                                                | Vice-Chairman<br>(ex-officio) |
| 3. Shri Kowalchand Jain,<br>Member Legislative Council,<br>Gondia, District Bhandara.                                                | Member                        |
| 4. The Commissioner of Labour, Bombay                                                                                                | Member (ex-officio)           |
| 5. Shri K. B. Sarde, Managing Director<br>Sinner Beedi Ydyog Limited,<br>Sinner, District Nashk.                                     | Employers'<br>representatives |
| 6. Shri Nemikumar Kesrimal Porwal<br>President, Western Maharashtra<br>Beedi Manufacturing Association,<br>Kamptee, District Nagpur. |                               |
| 7. Shri S. N. Ramteke, General-<br>Secretary, Maharashtra Rajya Beedi<br>Mazdoor Sangh, Kamptee, District<br>Nagpur.                 | Employees'<br>representatives |
| 8. Shri Ram Mallayya Adigopal,<br>President, Ahemdnagar City Indira<br>Pranit Beedi Kamgar Sangh,<br>4237, Papaya Gali, Ahmednagar.  |                               |

9. Shirmati Renukabei Waddhya, Woman  
President, Rashtriya Beedi representative  
Mazdoor Sangh, 408, Sakhar Peth  
Solapur, Maharashtra.
10. Welfare Administrator, Nagpur. Secretary.

2. Under rule 16 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby fixes Nagpur to be the headquarter of the said Advisory Committee.

[No. U-19012/13/84-W.II]  
R. D. MISHRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 अप्रैल, 1985

का०आ० 1942.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (६) के उपखण्ड (6) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय, श्रम विभाग की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 3159 दिनांक 21 सितम्बर, 1984 द्वारा किसी भी तेल क्षेत्र में सेवा को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 10 नवम्बर 1984 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (६) के उपखण्ड (6) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 10 मई, 1985 से छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[सं० एस-11017/6/81-डी-1 (ए)]  
श०ह०सु० अय्यर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd April, 1985

S.O. 1942.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provision of sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Deptt. of Labour S. O. No. 3159 dated the 21st September, 1984 the service in any Oil field to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months, from the 10th November, 1984.

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a further period of six months from the 10th May, 1985.

[No. S-11017/6/81-D. I(A)]  
S. H. S. IYER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली 24 अप्रैल, 1985

का.आ. 1943—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडिया सीमेंट लिमिटेड, संकारी वेस्ट के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण मद्रास के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15 अप्रैल, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एन 29012/7/81-डी-III (बं)]

एम०एल० महारा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi the 24th April, 1985

S.O. 1943.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of India Cement Limited, Sankari West and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 15th April, 1985.

BEFORE THIRU K. S. GURUMURTHY, B.A., B.L.,  
PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, TAMIL-  
NADU, MADRAS

(Constituted by the Central Government)

Friday, the 29th day of March, 1985

Industrial Dispute No. 16 of 1982

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workman and the Management of India Cement Limited, Sankari West-637303).

BETWEEN

The workman represented by

The General Secretary,  
India Cements Employees Union,  
Sankari West-637303.

AND

The General Manager,  
India Cements Limited,  
Sankari West-637303.

REFERENCE :

Order No. L-29012(7)/81-D.III (B), Ministry of Labour,  
Government of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1985 upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiruvallargal Row and Reddy, Advocates appearing for the workman and of Thiru S. Jayaraman, Advocate appearing for the Management and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration this Tribunal made the following.

AWARD

The Central Government by its Order No. L-29012(7)/81-D.III (B), Ministry of Labour, dated 27-2-1982 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

2. The dispute is as follows :

Whether the action of the management of Messrs India Cements Limited in terminating the services of Shri S. Subramani, T. No. 135, ex-Earth Loader of their Karuma Parathanur Lime Stone Quarry with effect from 11-8-1978 is justified. If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?

3. On receipt of notice issued by this Tribunal, the parties have appeared. The Union filed the claim statement raising the following grounds in support of the claim of the workman : Shri P. Subramani was working as an Earth Loader at the Karumpurathanur Lime Stone Quarry, maintained by the Respondent-Management. On 11-8-1978, the Respon-

dent-Management gave a letter to the said workman that the Quarry Medical Officer has found him unfit for work as he was suffering from Leprosy. Another letter was given on 8-11-1978 stating that if the worker is aggrieved he can appeal before the District Medical Officer Salem. The said worker appeared before the District Medical Officer, who in turn sent him to the District Leprosy Officer. The Petitioner understands that the Officer gave a negative report regarding the disease. He never received any communication from the District Medical Officer. He received an order dated 19/22-12-1978 from the Respondent-Management, terminating him from service on the ground that the District Medical Officer has found him unfit to work in the quarries. The Management did not furnish him with the report of the District Medical Officer. The worker went and got himself examined by an Assistant Surgeon of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem, who is also a Skin Specialist. The said Doctor (Dr. R. T. Rajagopal) gave a certificate stating that the disease is a non-infectious one and that he can do his regular duties and that he is fit for any type of work. He was also certified by the Civil Surgeon of the Department of Dermatology and Leprosy, attached to the Government Stanley Hospital on 5-7-1979. The Department certified that the leprosy is a non-infectious one and that he is fit to continue to perform his duties. After he was certified by Two Specialist he wrote to the Management. Petitioner Union wrote to the Management by their letter dated 29-10-1979. The Management was not agreeable to reinstate the worker. The management by their letter dated 8-8-1980 submitted that they are not in a position to reconsider their earlier stand.

4. The termination of the services of Shri P. Subramani is wholly unjust and illegal. The Respondent-Management also cannot ignore the medical evidence produced by the concerned worker from two Specialists as well as by the same District Medical Officer, Salem. The worker has put in more than 9 years of service. It is really unfair on the part of the Management to deprive him of his livelihood. The worker is medically fit to do any type of work. The disease is not in any way infectious one. In terminating his services the Respondent-Management have not followed the procedures prescribed under the Standing Orders. The said termination of the workman is a retrenchment within the meaning of Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act. They have not followed the mandatory conditions precedents, prescribed under Section 25-F of the Act. The said termination is void ab initio. This Honourable Tribunal may be pleased to pass an Award directing the reinstatement of the worker Shri P. Subramani in service with back wages, continuity of service and all other attendant benefits, award costs and render justice.

5. The Management resisted the Union's claim by raising the following grounds in the counter statement : There was a settlement between the Management and the Contractors, As per Clause 3 of the settlement dated 8-6-1978, 395 workmen then working under the sub-contractors were to be absorbed on the permanent rolls of the Respondent-Management, subject to their being found medically fit by the Company's Medical Officer to be free from the following defects, namely : (a) Physical infirmity, (b) Cancer, (c) Tuberculosis, (d) Leprosy and (e) Heart ailment and subject further to right of appeal to the District Medical Officer, Salem by the concerned worker. Sri Subramani was declared unfit by the Medical Officer of the Respondent, on the ground that he was suffering from Leprosy. Sri Subramani as also 43 others who were declared unfit on various grounds were referred to the District Medical Officer, Salem, for medical examination by him, in order to enable the workers to exercise their right of appeal. The understanding was that the decision of the District Medical Officer shall be final and binding on both the workmen and the Management. Medical Officer had declared 8 as unfit, one of whom was Sri P. Subramani. In view of this medical disqualification, of the Respondent-Management.

6. Once the worker has exercised his right of appeal and the Appellant Authority (District Medical Officer, Salem) has declared the worker unfit, the question cannot be reopened. Sri Subramani has exercised his right of appeal before the District Medical Officer, Salem, as stated above and his subsequent appearances before the various Medical Authorities and getting fitness certificates after a considerable lapse

of time, have therefore no relevance. There is no provision in the Certified Standing Orders for the same. The Respondent-Management is therefore not bound by these certificates. The copy of the medical certificate of the District Medical Officer, Salem has been received by him on 27-3-1980. There is no provision either in the settlement dated 8-6-1978 or the minutes of discussions dated 20-10-1978 for calling for the expert opinion in case of varying medical opinions. The Respondent denies that the Petitioner's attention was not brought to the fact that he can appear before the Civil Assistant Surgeon. The allegation that the District Medical Officer has stated in his letter dated 25-5-1980 that the skin means for A.F.B. was found negative, does not improve the case of the Petitioner. The Respondent does not admit that the District Medical Officer founds him fit to join duty. The termination was done in accordance with the Standing Orders. The question of retrenchment does not arise at all in the present case. This is a simple discharge from service on medical grounds in accordance with the provisions under the Certified Standing Orders. It does not attract the provisions under Section 25(F) of the Act. Reference to Clause 17A of the Certified Standing Orders has no relevance. The claim of the Petitioner Union is not maintainable in law and on facts. The Honourable Tribunal may be pleased to dismiss the same with costs.

7. MW-1 and WWs-1 and 2 were examined. Exs. M-1 to M-13 and W-1 to W-16 were marked. I heard the learned counsel for the Petitioner-Union and the learned counsel for the Respondent-Management.

8. The point for consideration is whether the order of the Management terminating the services of the workman Sri S. Subramani with effect from 11-8-1978 is justified.

9. The order of dismissal passed by the Management dated 19-12-1978 is Ex. W-4. This order refers to the ground on which the services of the workman were terminated. The ground is that the District Medical Officer, Salem after examining the workman Sri Subramani had certified that he is unfit to do the work in the Mines. Therefore the disqualification on medical grounds is the ground for termination of the services of the workman. It would necessarily compel the Tribunal to consider whether the workman was found medically unfit to do the work. At first the doctor who examined the workman Sri Subramani and gave certificate that he is medically unfit to do the work is the Company doctor who has been examined as MW-1 before this Tribunal. MW-1 has stated that he examined nearly 395 workmen and this Sri Subramani is one among those 395 workmen. He has given the report Ex. M-2 stating that Sri Subramani is suffering from leprosy and therefore he is unfit to do the work. The very examination of the workman by the doctor was in pursuance of the terms of the settlement between the Management and the Unions. That settlement is marked as Ex. M-1. Ex. M-1 in clause (3) states that these workers who were working under the unlicensed contractors would be absorbed on the permanent rolls of the Company with effect from 1-4-1978 with continuity of service, however subject to the workers being found by the Company's Medical Officer to be free from the enumerated diseases and one of the enumerated diseases is leprosy. The very settlement contemplated a right of appeal against the Company doctor's opinion to the District Medical Officer Salem by the concerned worker. Therefore the certificate issued by the Company's doctor MW-1 even under the terms of the settlement would not be final. In fact MW-1 admitted that of the 44 persons certified to be unfit by him, 36 were certified to be fit by the District Medical Officer, Salem.

10. The Management has given the letter dated 8-11-1978 to this workman Sri Subramani asking him to exercise his right of appeal in terms of Ex. M-1 settlement dated 8-6-1978 by reporting before the District Medical Officer for examination and this letter of the Management is Ex. M-3. Exs. M-4 and M-5 clearly prove that this workman Sri Subramani had appeared before the Assistant District Medical Officer, Salem for examination along with other persons. Under Ex. M-4 the Assistant District Medical Officer, Salem has said that this Sri Subramani is medically unfit. The ground on which this Assistant District Medical Officer had certified this workman unfit has to be found in the certificate Ex. M-5 dated 27-11-1978. In Ex. M-5, the Assistant District Medical Officer has stated that this Subramani is suffering

from Tuberculoid Hensen disease and therefore he is not fit. But there is one important aspect that should be noted in the certificate Ex. M-5, namely, that this District Medical Officer has made it clear that he could not discover that this Sri Subramani has any communicable disease or that he is constitutionally affected or has any bodily infirmity. In this context, it is pertinent to point out that the Company's doctor himself in the certificate Ex. M-2 has made it clear that everything was normal with this workman excepting the leprosy reflected in a small patch on his left Buttock region. If the disease is not communicable it is rather difficult to accept that by reason of such non-communicable disease the workman will become unfit for the job. It is also necessary to indicate that both MW-1 and the District Medical Officer who has given Ex. M-5 certificate are mere general physicians with no expertise knowledge with reference to the leprosy. MW-1 could not deny that this District Medical Officer who gave Ex. M-5 certificate is not a skin specialist. He admitted that he is not a skin specialist. He would further admit that a skin specialist might give different opinion after examining this patient Sri Subramani. MW-1 also admitted that the leprosy found in this workman Subramani is not contagious and it is curable.

11. It is not understandable how in spite of these admissions MW-1 should persist in saying that the disease will hamper the physical labour to be done by the workman. As against this evidence adduced by the Management the workman has examined the doctor, namely, District Leprosy Officer, Salem as WW-1. This WW-1 the District Leprosy Officer, Salem was working as the Leprosy Officer in the District. He stated that he examined this worker Sri Subramani and gave the certificate Ex. W-1. At that time he was the Medical Officer in charge of the post of District Medical Officer, Salem. To that extent this certificate Ex. W-1, the doctor made it clear that this Subramani is not Medical Officer, Salem and a specialist in leprosy. In Ex. W-1, the doctor made it clear that this Subramani is not having any skin disease and he is fit for duty. In evidence, WW-1 asserted that when he examined this patient Sri Subramani he had no skin disease and he certified him to be fit for the job. He asserted that he is physically fit to do any work. He also made it clear that the disease noted in Ex. M-5 is not infectious. In fact he made it clear that the disease mentioned in Ex. M-5 depending on the resistance power in the body of the patient and depending upon the age of the individual may get automatically cured. He could of the patient Sri Subramani. Therefore the evidence of find any contraction in the fingers or other limbs WW-1 who is an expert and the most competent man to deal with the skin disease completely supports the case of the workman that he is fit physically to do the job in the Mines of the Respondent-Management. The workman examined himself as WW-2 and has made it clear that he got certificates from specialists and those certificates are Exs. W-14 and W-16. He refused the suggestion that he created these certificates for the purpose of this case. It is impossible to accept the theory that experts dealing with leprosy cases and experts attached to hospitals would stoop to the level of giving false certificates.

12. Coming to the certificates themselves, they are marked as Ex. W-9, W-14 and W-16. W-14 is dated 21-12-1978. It should be borne in mind that the letter of the Management to the workman to appear before the District Medical Officer in exercise of his right of appeal provided by the terms of the settlement Ex. M-1 is dated 8-11-1978. The certificate Ex. M-5 has been given on 27-11-1978 by the District Medical Officer, Salem. The certificate Ex. W-14 is dated 21-12-1978 within a period of 25 days after Ex. M-5. This certificate is given by the skin specialist attached to the Government Headquarters Hospital Salem. The certificate makes it clear that this workman Sri Subramani is having Tuberculoid Hansen disease on his left Buttock. The skin smear for AFB was found to be negative. The doctor certified that this disease is non-infectious and the patient can do the regular duties and he is fit for any type of work. If I may repeat this certificate that this workman is fit to do any type of work is by specialist dealing with skin diseases like leprosy.

13. The workman in his anxiety to maintain his source of livelihood has gone further and got certificate from the Stanley Hospital. That certificate is Ex. W-16. This is dated 5-7-1979. This cannot be said to be very far off from the date of Ex. M-5. This certificate issued by the

Civil Assistant Surgeon attached to the leprosy section of the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras makes it clear that this workman Sri Subramani is suffering from Tuberculoid type of Hensen's disease (non-infectious form of leprosy) and he is fit to perform his duties as Earth Loader. It is impossible to discard this certificate issued by the Specialist (skin) of the Hospital dealing with leprosy cases. In fact the District Medical Officer, Salem in his certificate dated 22-5-1980 has confirmed that the workman is now fit to rejoin duty. Of course he has indicated that he should continue to take the treatment regularly. Therefore these certificates in favour of the workman that he is fit to do the job in the Mines of the Respondent-Management will have over-riding effect on the certificates given by MW-1, Ex. M-2 and on the certificate Ex. M-5 given by the District Medical Officer, Salem particularly because they were not specialists in the field of leprosy and MW-1 admitted that a specialist in leprosy after examining the patient might give different opinion and the leprosy of the Petitioner is not contagious in nature and is quite curable.

14. The learned counsel appearing for the Management argued that after the District Medical Officer has certified under Ex. M-5 that this workman Subramani is not fit for the work, the remedy available under the terms of Settlement Ex. M-1 had become exhausted and it is not open to the workman to go further and obtain the certificates from other doctors and the Management is not bound to consider those certificates. It is pertinent to point out that the same stand was taken by the management in Ex. W-12 dated 8-8-1980 addressed to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central). But one cannot forget that the certificate Ex. M-5 is not by a specialist in the field. That apart there are documents to indicate that the Management had kept the issue open. The Management has not chosen to say that Ex. M-5 gave a finality to the controversy. In fact, the Standing Order Ex. M-9 clearly indicates in clause (6) that any workman, who, during the course of his employment is found to be medically unfit by the Company doctor shall have the right to appear before a doctor not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon or District Medical Officer and his decision shall be acceptable to the Management. Exs. W-14 and W-16 are definitely by doctors of Civil Surgeon cadre. Ex. W-1 certificate is given by WW-1 who was the District Medical Officer when he examined this patient and he is a specialist in leprosy. That apart Exs. W-7, W-8 and M-8 would confirm that the Management had not closed the matter with Ex. M-5 certificate. Ex. M-8 indicates that the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) proposed to have a discussion with the parties on 28-2-1979. Ex. W-7 dated 16-4-1980 a letter from the Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Central) to the General Secretary of the Union states that the worker was advised to approach the District Medical Officer. Ex. W-8 is a letter by the Union to the District Medical Officer, dated 5-5-1980, in which the Union has asked for the certificate of the District Medical Officer, who found the workman to be fit to join duty. Therefore it is impossible to accept the theory of the Management that by reason of the issue of Ex. M-5 by the District Medical Officer the remedy available under the terms of the settlement has been exhausted. In a matter like this where the survival of a workman is involved it is not just and proper to adopt this technical and inflexible attitude. That will completely deny justice to the workman. That will also discard the very valuable certificates of fitness given by the most competent medical men like Exs. W-14 and W-16 which are in a very close proximity to Ex. M-5 certificate given by the general Medical Practitioner. Therefore the workman represented by the Union has made out a case that he is medically fit to do the work of the Earth Loader in the Mines of the Respondent. Therefore the termination of the services of the workman by the Management is not legal and has got to be set aside.

15. Accordingly, an award is passed setting aside the order of the Management terminating the services of the workman Sri Subramani with effect from 11-8-1978 and the workman is ordered to be reinstated with back wages from the date of reference, namely, 27-2-1982. There will be no order as to costs.

Dated, this 29th day of March, 1985.

Sd/-  
K. S. GURUMURTHY, Industrial Tribunal

## WITNESSES EXAMINED

For workman :

- WW-1—Thiru M. Kailasam,  
WW-2—Thiru P. Subramanian.

For Management :

- MW-1—Thiru S. Narayanan.

## EXHIBITS MARKED

For workman :

- W-1/19-9-84—Letter from D.M.O. incharge to the Union Secretary.  
W-2/11-8-78—Letter from the Management to the workman.  
W-3/8-11-78—Letter from the Management to WW-2.  
W-4/20-12-78—Letter from the Management to WW-2—Termination Order.  
W-5/29-10-79—Copy of letter from the Union to the Management.  
W-6/22-11-79—Copy of letter to the A.L.C. (Central), Madras-6.  
W-7/16-4-80—Xerox copy of letter from the A.L.C. to the Union.  
W-8/5-5-80—Copy of letter from the Union to the D.M.O. Salem.  
W-9/21-5-80—Letter from D.M.O., Salem to the Union.  
W-10/6-6-80—Copy of letter WW-2 to the Management.  
W-11/12-6-80—Copy of letter from Union to the A.L.C. Madras-6.  
W-12/8-8-80—Copy of letter from the Management to the A.L.C. (C) Madras-6.

W-13/2-3-81—Conciliation failure report.

W-14/21-12-78—Medical Certificate of the Doctor Thiru R. T. Rajagopal, Assistant Surgeon.

W-15—Xerox copy of Hospital O.P. Chit.

W-16/5-7-79—Xerox copy of Medical Certificate.

For Management :

M-1/8-6-78—Memo of settlement u/s 18(1) of the I.D. Act.

M-2—Interview and Medical Examination report of the workmen.

M-3/8-11-78—Letter from the Management to WW-2.

M-4/27-11-78—Letter from Asst. Medical Officer i/c, Salem to the Management.

M-5/27-11-78—Copy of Medical Certificate issued by Dr. S. Sundararajan.

M-6/17-11-78—Copy of letter from the Management to the A.L.C. (Central) II, Madras-6.

M-7/28-2-79—Copy of letter from A.L.C., Madras-6 to the workman.

M-8/16-2-79—Notice from the A.L.C. Madras-6 to the parties.

M-9—Standing Order of the Management.

M-10/6-6-80—Letter from the workman to the Management.

M-11/22-3-80—True copy of letter from the Management to the workman.

M-12—Postal acknowledgement.

M-13/19-12-78—Letter from the Management discharging the workman from service.

K. S. GURUMURTHY, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-29012(7)/81-D.III (B)]  
M. L. MEHTA, Under Secy.

